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England's
NEW
REMEMBRANCER:
OR,

An Impartial Account, of all the
Battels, Sea-fights, Sieges, Skir-
mishes, Conspiracies, Plots, and
other Remarkable Occurrences,
which have happened in *England*,
Scotland, and *Ireland*, from the
beginning of the Reign of

KING William the III.
AND
QUEEN Mary,
To this Time.

BEING
A SECOND PART
Of that Prince's memorable Actions,
Hazards and Dangers:

L O N D O N,
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L I C E N C E D,

February 27th. 1691.



THE
Preface.
TO THE
READER.

Reader,

IN this Book you cannot miss of being Entertained with such Satisfaction, as variety of Affairs can yield: what is not set down of our own Knowledge, has with much Care been gathered from the most approved

The Preface

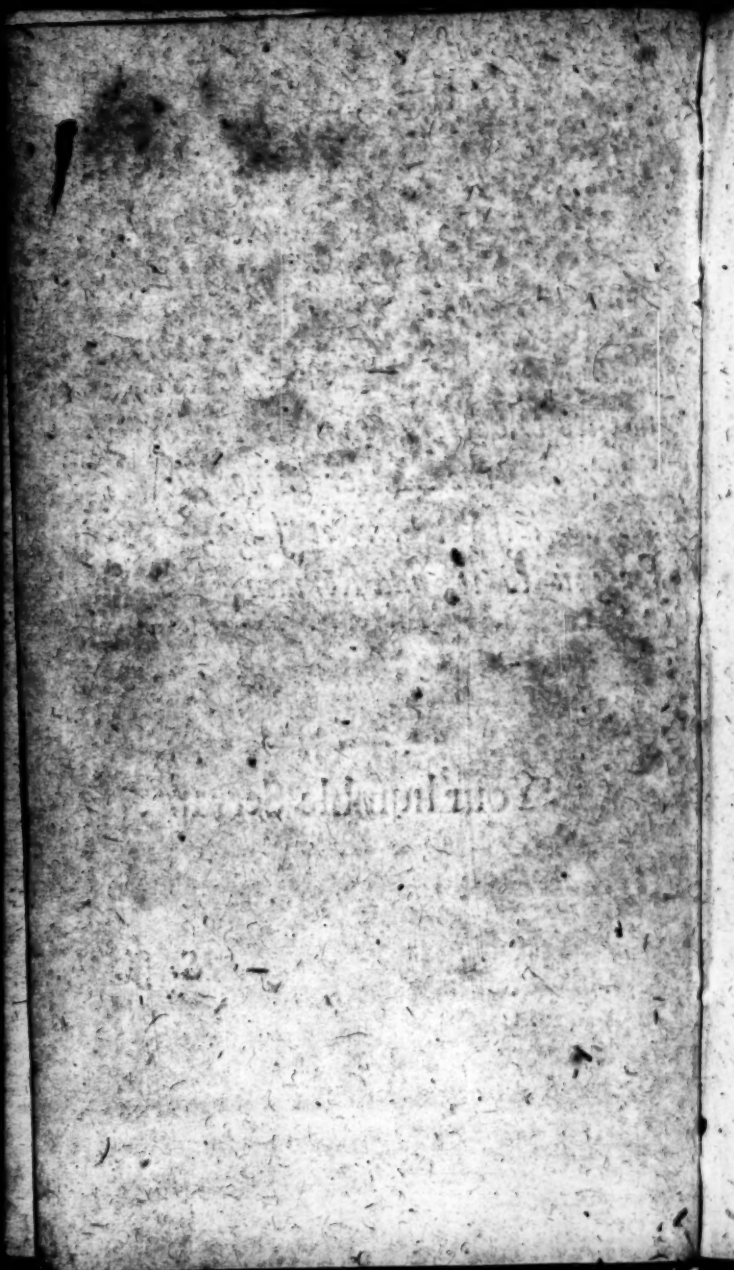
proved Papers and Writings, that could be procured; and all along extraordinary Care taken, not to give Credit to what was put abroad in loose and idle Pamphlets, which have of late been too frequently shammed upon the People; it being the Series of the Happy Reign of a Glorious King and Queen, under the sway of whose Scepters the willing Nations find themselves at ease, and Security. We have a large Field in this Survey of Affairs, being no less than what has been Acted, &c. on the Stages of Three mighty Kingdoms, and their Dependencies; whereby, at a view, you may see what has happened by Arms, Councils, Conduct, and Manage-

to the Reader.

Management of State Intrigues ;
the Policies, and Black Contrivances of our Enemies, and by what means they have been defeated, and whatever else is requisite to be set down in History ; wherefore the Matter being sufficient to answer for it self, I refer you to it, and Remain,

Your humble Servant;

S. J.



ENGLAND's

NEW

REMEMBRANCER, &c.

After the happy Coronation of Their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, was on the 11th of *April*, 1689. solemnized at *Westminster*, with all the Magnificence, Pomp and Splendor of a willing Nation, spreading a general Joy through every Corner of the Land, carrying a sound of Triumph even to the farthest Shoar; divers great Officers and Ministers of State, and others fitly qualified for the Interest of the Government, made and intrusted, and as a Loyal Gratitude and great Example to others; on the 12th of *April* the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses then Assembled in Parliament, waited upon their Majesties to Congratulate their Coronation, which was done by *Henry* **B** *Powle*

Powle Esquire, their Speaker, and had the Honour to kiss their Majesties hands; and on the 19th following both Houses Addressed his Majesty, to render him Thanks for his Declaration, and repeated Assurances that he will maintain the Church of *England* as by Law, and that he would be pleased to Summon a Convocation of the Clergy of the Kingdom, to consider more fully of the Matters in point of Religion, which was accordingly done.

And the Kingdom of *Scotland*, tho' incommoded with Insurrections in the *Highlands*, not to be behind-hand in Loyalty, to a Prince who had put his Life and all that was dear to him in the Ballance, to rescue them from impendent Ruine; having declared the King and Queen Sovereigns of that Kingdom, put forth a Proclamation, that none should presume to own, or acknowledge the late King *James* the Seventh for their King, obey, accept or assist any Order, or Commission, that should be admitted by him, or any way to correspond with him by writing, &c. and Commissioners were nominated to go for *England*, to offer the Crown to their present Majesties, and they took all convenient Care
to

to raise Forces, to quiet and suppress those that disturbed the publick Peace; upon which, the Viscount *Dundee* who headed a Party of the Rebels, retired to the North, with about 80 Horse; but soon after his number increased, as will appear in the Series of this History.

The Duke of *Gourdon* upon the first Account of the Revolution in *England*, &c. having seized the Castle of *Edenburgh*, the strongest Hold in *Scotland*, he was closely besieged and pressed so straitly, that all Communication was cut off: But the bleeding State of *Ireland* was to be considered, where the late King was already Landed, and as well a formidable Army as a confused Rabble of Papists, with all the Outrages imaginable, oppressed the Protestants, by plundering and burning their Houses, imprisoning their Persons, and threatening a universal Massacre; so that notwithstanding an Order of Imbargo in *Scotland*, Ships were allowed to go over to fetch off those miserable People, that fled the Persecution of their implacable Enemies, and stood trembling on the Shoar, in hopes of a seasonable opportunity to be transported.

The Parliament of England being highly sensible of the Danger Ireland was in; there being a great many Forces and other Supplies Landed from France, and many Towns, not Tenable, abandoned and swept away, the Commons Addressed his Majesty in these Words.

WE Your Majesties most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, most humbly lay before Your Majesty our earnest Desires that Your Majesty would be pleased to take into Your most serious Consideration, the Destructive Methods taken of late Years by the French King, against the Trade, Quiet, and Interest of Your Kingdom, and particularly the present Invasion of Your Kingdom of Ireland, and supporting Your Majesties Rebellious Subjects; there not doubting in the least, but through Your Majesties Wisdom, the Alliance already made with such, as may be hereafter concluded on this occasion by Your Majesty, may be effectual to reduce the French King to such a Condition, that it may not be in his Power hereafter, to violate the Peace of Christendom, nor prejudice the Trade and Prosperity of the Your Majesties Kingdom.

To this end, We most humbly beseech Your Majesty to rest assured upon this our hearty and solemn Promise and Engagement, that when Your Majesty shall think fit to enter into a War against the French King, We will give Your Majesty such Assistance in a Parliamentary way, as may enable Your Majesty (under the Protection and Blessing of God Almighty has ever afforded you) to support and go through with the same.

To this Request and Resolution of the Commons, very grateful to the Nation, His Majesty was pleased to Answer, viz.

I Receive this Address as a Mark of the Confidence you have in me, which I take very kindly, and shall endeavour by all my Actions to confirm you in it: I assure you, That my own Ambition shall never be an Argument to incline me to engage in a War, that may expose the Nation either to Danger or Expence, but in the present Case I look upon the War so much already declared, in effect with France against England, that it is not so much an Act of Choice, as an inevitable Necessity in Our own defence.

I shall only tell you, That as I have ventured my Life, and all that is dear to me,

to rescue this Nation from what it suffered, I am ready still to do the same, in order to the preserving it from all its Enemies, and as I do not doubt, of such an Assistance from you, as shall be suitable to your Advice to me, to declare War against a powerful Enemy; so you may rely upon me, That no part of that which you shall give for the carrying it on with Success, shall by Me be diverted to any other use

And that the World might see the King was in earnest, he put out a Declaration to encourage the French Protestants to transport themselves into England, by which those large Territories must of necessity be weakened, they making no inconsiderable number. Also a Proclamation prohibiting the Importation of all sorts of Manufactures, or Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of France; which were as the Lightning forerunning the Thunder-bolt, viz. Denunciation of War; and His Majesty going to the Parliament House, and seated in the Throne; he gave his Royal Assent to an Act, for raising Money by Poll, and otherwise towards the reducing of Ireland, and an Act for preventing Doubts and Questions, concerning the

the Collecting the publick Revenue, also a Private Act: He likewise settled the Judges of the several Courts of *Westminster*, &c. the Chief Justice of *Chester*, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, &c.

During these happy Transactions in *England*, things went with a high hand in *Ireland* on the Popish side, though the Protestants few in number, were not wanting to make all the Resistance they could, whilst the more Timorous, such as could get off, left the Kingdom and the greatest parts of their Effects behind them; though the Masters of Ships, on pain of Death, were commanded not to carry them off. Monsieur d' *Avauze* and the *French* Generals bearing all the sway in the Army, and Councils of the late King, but a Squadron of the *English* cruising on the Coast, pursued the *French* Fleet standing that way, and followed them, till they found they were got into *Bantry Bay* on the *Irish* Coast, being about 44 Sail, whereupon the next Morning the Fight began, we continued battering upon a Stretch till Five in the Afternoon, when the *French* Admiral tacked from us, and stood farther into the Bay: In this Action Captain *Aylmer* of the *Portland*, with a Lieu-

tenant and 94 Seamen were killed; and about 250 wounded, and the Enemy, according to Computation, lost a far greater number.

About six days after this Sea Encounter, their Majesties were pleased to denounce War against the *French King*, the Declaration bearing Date the 7th of *May*, declaring the Reasons Necessity, and Justness of the War; most of the Confederates now in Alliance, having done the like before.

On the 11th of *May* his Majesty gave the Royal Assent, to an Act, for the better securing the Government by disarming Papists, and reputed Papists; with divers other Acts; and a Proclamation was exhibited for amoving Papists and reputed Papists, from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and ten miles distant, except such as were qualified to stay by reason of their Places, Stations, or Vocations, as specified by an Act Entituled, *An Act for amoving Papists, &c.*

The Commissioners from the Estates of *Scotland*, being now arrived, viz. The Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery*, and Sir *John Dalrymple*, to offer the Crown of that Kingdom; they waited upon their

their Majesties, seated on the Throne under a Canopy of State in the Banqueting-house, and first presented a Letter from the Estates to his Majesty, then an Instrument of Government; and Thirdly, a Paper containing the Grievances which they desired might be redressed; and then an Address to his Majesty for turning the meeting of the Estates into a Parliament, all Signed by his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* President of the Meeting, and read to their Majesties; upon which the King was pleased to return a favourable Answer.

After this the Coronation Oath was tendred, the Earl of *Argyle* speaking the words, and the King and Queen holding up their Right hands, after the manner of taking Oaths in *Scotland*, repeating them after him: Their Majesties having Signed the Coronation Oath, and the Commissioners, and the *Scotch* Nobility present, had the Honour to kiss their Hands. About this time the Duke of *Schomberg*, and the Earl of *Devonshire* were installed Knights, Companions of the Noble Order of the Garter.

The Fleet that had engaged the *French*, being put into *Portsmouth*, his Majesty went thither, being every where recei-

ved with all the Demonstrations of Joy, where he was pleased to dine on, and declared his Royal Intention of conferring the Title of Earl of this Kingdom upon the Admiral, and accordingly he was afterward created Earl of *Torrington*, Baron of *Torbay*, &c. Captain *Shovel*, and Captain *Ashby* were then Knighted, and such as were engaged with the *French* had Ten Shillings a man bestowed on him as a Donative.

On the 24th. of *May* his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act for Exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of *England*, from the Penalties of certain Laws, &c.

The Estates of *Scotland* meeting on the fifth of *June*, the Duke of *Hamilton* acquainted them, That His Majesty had been pleased to send him a Commission, to represent his Royal Person in the ensuing Parliament; and that he had received Instruction from His Majesty, to give His consent to an Act, for the turning the Meeting of the Estates into a Parliament, and then to Adjourn to the 17th. all which was performed, and exactly observed; and the English Forces under the Command of Major-General *Mackay*, and others, being entered that
King-

Kingdom, the D. of *Gourdon*, who till this time, had possession of the Castle, finding no hopes of Relief, surrendred it upon divers Articles, to Sir *John Lanier*; and so that important place that had for a long time been a Terroure to the City of *Edinburgh*, as Commanding it with its Cannon, was put into safe Hands, the Duke casting himself wholly upon the King's Mercy, without making any Article for himself, although he took care to do it for others, saying, *He had so much respect for all the Princes of King James the Sixth's Line, as not to make Conditions with them for his own particular Interest*; so he rendred himself entirely to King *William's* Discretion; and the Parliament meeting according, to appointment, passed an Act for *Recognizing, and Asserting Their Majesties Authority*, and accordingly took the Oaths; and a Correspondency in the Army being discovered to be held with the Rebels, Lieutenant Collonel *Levingston*, and other Officers were seized, and made Prisoners; so that a timely Discovery defeated the whole Design; and being brought upon their Tryals, before a Council of War, and severally confessed their Crime, throwing themselves upon

upon the King's Mercy; and a Proclamation published for apprehending the Viscount *Dundee*, and others his Associates, with a Reward of 18000 Marks, Scotch Money, to such as should apprehend *Dundee*, and deliver him to any of His Majesties Officers, dead; or alive; and indeed, he survived not long after; for on the 26th of July, Major-General *Mackay* marching from St. *Johnstown* with about 4000. Foot, and 40 Troops of Horse, and Dragoons, Two Mile on this side the Blaye of *Athol*, came within sight of the Enemy, and drew up his Men to attack them; and on the 27th. the Fight began about Five in the Afternoon, and continued very hot for some time, so that being exceeded in number, some of our Regiments gave way; however, *Dundee* Charging furiously at the head of the *Highlanders*, to encourage them was slain by a Shot, although he had Armour; which so discouraged his Party, that they suddenly retreated; and after that, Collonel *Cannon*, who had been sent out of *Ireland* with some Forces, took upon him the Command, and rallied the scattered Rebels: As for the Body of the Viscount *Dundee*, it was afterward exposed in *Blair* Church, and then

then decently buried; and with him his Party lost, the Prime of their Courage, never after being able to make any considerable Head; though the Earl of *Dumferling*, and others, undertook to manage them; for many of the *Highlanders* scattered, and went home, and some of the Heads of their Clans submitted.

During these Transactions in *Scotland*, the Army in *England* marched from all parts towards *Chester*, and *Higbake*, to embark on the Ships appointed, under the Command of the Duke of *Schomberg*, consisting of between Five and Twenty, and Thirty Thousand effectual Men, great Stores of Ammunition, Provision, and considerable quantities of Moneys were Shipped off, and his Majesty appointed a Camp to be on *Hounslow-Heath* on the 14th of *August*, to be composed of such Forces as remained; but it continued not above three or four days; and in the mean time a Declaration of War against *France* was published in *Scotland*.

During these Transactions, the *Iniskilling-men* being in Arms, made many Incursions into the Enemies Quarters, beat several of their Party, and possessed themselves of a great deal of Plunder, and

and upon notice that one *Maccarty* was abroad with a strong Detachment, marching towards *Lisnaskea*, Lieutenant Collonel *Berry* early the next day marched out with 8 Troops of Horse, 2 of Dragoons, and 3 Companies of Foot; but upon a serious search finding the Enemy, with whom another Party was joyned, much superieur in Number, he sent to Collonel *Woosly* at *Iniskilling* for Relief, and after a brisk Encounter killing a considerable Number, put the rest to flight; but they rallying again upon new Reinforcements, another hot Engagement happened near *Newtown Butler*, where having posted themselves advantageously, they gauled our Horse with their Cannon; but our Foot and Dragoons passing the Defiles, drove them from their Posts, and seized their Cannon, whereby the Horse having advantage to come up, the Enemies Horse upon the first charge deserted the Foot, and they finding themselves in a great strait, fled likewise; many being killed and taken; insomuch that that Party that had so long hazarded the Country, was by this means quite broken and disordered, 3000 being computed to be killed and lost in the

the *Lough*, into which they desperately threw themselves to escape the Sword.

London-Derry was a place extremely aimed at, and not doubted to be won, yet they found themselves mistaken in their Account, as in the Relation of that Siege, though but briefly, will even to a wonderful Providence be manifested; indeed upon the first Approach they made themselves Master of the Castle of *Calmora*, where were only 3 pieces of Cannon, and the Garrison distressed for Water; and although they made Conditions to march out with their Swords, yet were they plundered by the *Irish*: And now to wave Interruption in the Thread of History, though many things intervened, take a brief Account of this famous Siege, the greatest, considering the Situation and weakness of the place, against a numerous Army, that has been perhaps in many Ages.

This City was built by divers Companies of the City of *London*, upon their Settlement of Colonies in *Ireland*, as a Fortress against the Incursions of the *Irish*, and named by its Original Founders *London-Derry*, and so prosperously it succeeded, that it has hitherto baffled their most strenuous Attempts, and as if Providence

Providence had so ordered, to defeat the
 Councils of *Tyrconnel*. Upon the first News
 of the Invasion, all the *Irish* Forces were
 drawn out of it, being mostly Papists,
 and sent into *England* to assist the late
 King; insomuch, that the Protestants
 without much Difficulty took Possession
 of it, when they were forced from other
 places; and when Collonel *Lundy* and
 others despaired of holding it, as a place
 not Tenable against such a numerous
 Army, as drew down against it, though
 considerable Forces were sent from *Eng-
 land*, and safely arrived under the Com-
 mands of the Collonels *Richards* and *Cun-
 ningham*; it being abandoned by those
 Commanders, the enraged People resolv-
 ed to defend it, against the utmost Ef-
 forts of the Enemy; and thereupon pro-
 ceeding to chosse Mr. *George Walker* a
 Minister, and Major *Baker* their Gover-
 nours during the Siege, they chose Co-
 lonels, and Regimented their men, in
 all amounting to 117 Companies, each
 Company consisting of 60 men, the to-
 tal 7020 Soldiers, and 341 Officers; and
 then a View being had of the Stores, and
 necessary Orders given, all Offers made
 by the Enemy of Favour and Protection
 were refused; so that finding a defence
 was

was resolved upon, they drew up a Demi-culverin within 118 Peaches of the Town, and played without any considerable Damage; unless to the Market-house, wherenpon a Sally was made, and 200 of the Enemy killed, together with *Mamow* the French General, and other Officers of note; and although the Enemies Horse came up furiously, yet no more of our side than four private Soldiers, and Lieutenant *Mac Phedris* were killed; but the Besiegers not seeing this available, planted four Demi-culverins at the lower end of an Orchard, and those playing Incessantly, hurt divers People in their Houses and other places; but the Cannon playing as furiously from the Town killed a great many of their men, and several Officers of note, as Lieutenant *Fitz Patrick*, Lieutenant Colonel *Oneas*, &c. together with two Fryars, who were zealous in the Cause. And to make more effectual work, they placed some Mortars, and threw in divers Bombs, which did little or no Execution; but to prevent further mischief, the Besieged made another vigorous Sally, and killed several of the Enemy at *Penniburn-Hill*, in which Action they lost only 2 men, and had 18 wounded, and farther to

to recompence it, from a shot of one of the *Bastions*, a Gunner of theirs was killed, and one of their Guns broken; whereupon they proceeded to draw a Trench cross *Windmill-Hill* from the Bog to the River, raising another Battery; but a Sally being made from *Ferrey-Gate* about four in the Morning, one part of the Assailants beat the Enemies Dragons from the Hedges, and the other possessed themselves of the Trenches, and possessed themselves of an advantageous Ground with considerable Booty, killing in this Sally 200 of the Enemy, and wounding 500, of which many dyed, with the loss of 3 men and 20 wounded; and so barbarous were the Enemy, that having taken in these or other frequent Sallies, Lieutenant *Douglas* and Captain *Cunningham*, after Quarter given, basely put them to the Sword; and for a farther Mark of their Treachery, having allured Mr. *Walker* the Governour to a Treaty upon hanging out a white Flag, they fired at him about a 100 shot, even upon the Proposals of the Treaty, but he saved himself by the shelter of an Adjacent house; and they not finding their Attacks succeed, they removed their main Body, and pitched

ed their Tents upon *Belly Ugly-hill*, two miles from the Town, yet kept it straitly besieged, and possessing themselves of the Wells of Water, much Blood was shed in Sallies to recover them.

On the 4th of *June*, the Besieged made an Attack at a Windmill work with a Body of Horse and Foot, the former being mostly composed of Gentlemen, had bound themselves in an Oath to mount the Besiegers Line; but although they came on in good Order with loud Huzzas, they were beaten off; and although the Foot had Faggots, and after those failed them, they took up dead Bodies to defend them against the Besieges, and the Horse had mostly Armour, yet 4000 of them were killed, with the loss of about 6 on our side; and Captain *Burles* being taken Prisoner by too eagerly pressing after the Enemy, and some few killed by their great Shot from the other side the Water; but in the Night-time the Enemy played their Bombs of 273 pound weight, which in their fall ploughed up the Streets, and broke down several Houses, and killed several sick People, that were not capable of leaving their Houses, and in
the

the day-time their great Guns thundered upon the Walls, so that by this time through Sickness, more than the Shot of the Enemy, the Garrison was reduced to 6185 men; and now there being a multitude of useless People in the Town, Famine, which no Walls can keep out, began to stare them in the Face, and many dyed through want; yet there yet remained hope; for on the 15th of June they discovered a Fleet of 30 Sail in the Lough, and had notice it was the Fleet sent from *England*, under the Command of Major General Kirk, with Men, Provision and Ammunition for their relief; but though some Ships attempted to come up the River, yet they were at that time hindered by the Fire of the Enemy, from the Shoar, they having raised several Batteries; as also by Bombs made of Timber, Chain, and Cable laid a-cross in the narrow passage, and fastened from Shoar to Shoar; where the Forts were strongest; and therefore for some time only Signs passed between the Town, and the Ships, and no Communication could be had; but by such as privately swam the River in the night-time, or made other private Attempts for great Rewards, in which some were intercepted and

and others lost; and by this means Major General Kirk send this Letter to Mr. Walker, to incourage him in a stout resistance.

SIR,

I Have received yours by the way of Inch, and I writ to you a Sunday last, that I would endeavour all the ways imaginable for your Relief, and I find it impossible by the River, which made me send a Party to Inch, whether I am going to myself, the only if I can beat off their Camp, or divers them, so that they shall not press you: I have sent Officers, Ammunition, Arms, Great Guns, &c. to Iniskilling, who have 3000 Foot, and 1500 Horse, and a Regiment of Dragoons, that has promised to come to their Relief, and as the strength I will attack the Enemy by Inch. I expect 6000 men from England every Minute, they having been shipped these 8 days, I have store of Victuals for you, and am resolved to relieve you. England and Scotland are in a good posture, and all things very well settled, be good Husbands of your Victuals, and by God's help we shall overcome these barbarous People. Let me hear from you, as often as you can, and the Messenger shall have what Reward he will. I have

have several of the Enemy has deserted to me, who all assure me they cannot stay long. I hear from Iniskilling the Duke of Berwick is beaten, I pray God it be true, for then nothing can hinder them from joyning you or me.

In the mean time Famine raged exceedingly, and though many Attempts were made to reach the Ships by the River, yet the Boats could not endure the Fire of the Enemy; and Major Baker falling ill, Colonel Michelburn was chosen as Assistant Governor to Mr. Walker. The Enemy seeing how little their Force prevailed, *C. d'ard de Rosen* the French Marshal-General newly arrived at their Camp, swore by the Belly of God he would demolish the Town, and bury the Besieged in the Ruines, with other the like Rhodomantadoes; but neither these nor his cunning Insinuations availed; and although the Iron Bullets were spent, the Besieged cast Balls of Brick over with Lead to the like weight, and indeed it was time; for this French General began to stir himself in running a Line, placing more Mortars and Culverines, and making divers formal Approaches; but by the vigilance

gence of the Besieged they succeeded not
 to his purpose, and in that Attempt a
 great many men were lost; and upon a
 desperate Sally the Lord *Glancarty* was
 beaten out of the Trenches with the loss
 of an 100 of his best men, and several
 Officers and Souldiers were wounded,
 who died of those Wounds; though the
Irish bore themselves mightily upon this
 Lord, in consideration of a Superstiti-
 ous Prophecy, saying, *That a Glancarty*
should knock at Derry-Gate. On the 30th
 of June Major *Baker* dyed, much lament-
 ed of the whole Garrison; and about
 the same time Lieutenant General *Ha-*
milton came to offer Conditions, but was
 rejected with Reproach and Scorn, as
 having betrayed his trust in revolting to
 the Enemy. Upon which General *Roske-*
ll sent a Letter to this Effect: *That if the*
Besieged did not deliver the Town to him
by six of the Clock in the Afternoon on
the first day of July, he would dispatch his
Orders as far as Balilshanny, Charlemont,
Belfast, and the Barrony of Inishowen, and
plunder all protected as well as unprotected
Protestants, that were either related to the
Besieged or their Faction; and that they
should be driven under the Walls of Derry,
where they should perish if not relieved by
 that

that Town: He threatned likewise to burn and lay waste all the Country, if there should appear the least probability of any Troops coming to their Relief; yet if the Garrison would become Loyalists, (as he termed it) and surrender the Town on any tollerable Condition, he would protect them from all Injuries, and give them his Favour. But these Threats and Promises were received with Contempt and Indignation, which put the French-man into an extraordinary heat, though to no purpose.

This Intrigue failing, a dead Shell or Bomb without Powder was thrown into the Town, wherein was a Letter to let the Souldiers know what terms had been proposed, as if the Governour had kept them in Ignorance, but their Resolutions were firm, and it availed not, notwithstanding some treacherous Persons dispersed Copies to the like purport, and so unanimous they were, that it was made Death so much as to discourse of a Surrender. And now the Cruelties of the Besiegers appeared, for they drove the poor half naked Protestants that they had gathered in the adjacent Countries, under the Walls, like so many Beasts for slaughter.

of all Ages and Sex ; yet Providence so ordered it, that in firing from the Walls by mistake, as not knowing the meaning of such a Croud, the Bullets hit only two or three of those that were driving them ; nor would the Besiegers suffer those miserable People to retire, till the besieged set up their Gallows, threatening to hang the Prisoners they had taken ; even those Prisoners themselves confessing, they could not blame the besieged in putting them to death, seeing their People exercised such Severity and Cruelty upon the Protestants that were under their Protection ; and desired leave to write to Lieutenant-General *Hamilton*, which was allowed, having written to *Rosne* before, and received no Answer : And although they had now but a slight Answer returned, the Intercession of their Friends prevailed, and the miserable Protestants had leave to repair to their Habitations with this Advantage, that some able Persons were got into the Garrison, and other sick or weak Persons shifted amongst them, and great Industry was used secretly to incense the Soldiers against the Governour, as intending for his Advantage to betray the Town ;

but it little availed; for upon a right understanding it dissipated: Yet through Sickness, occasioned by Famine, and the many Sallies that were made, on the 25th of July the Garrison was reduced to 4892 effectual men; yet the same day a vigorous Sally was made, the main design being to bring in some Cattle the Enemy had feeding within sight, whilst the Action continued; and so well it succeeded, that three hundred of their men were killed, besides Officers, but no Cattle gained: and the Garrison now being reduced to 4456 men, the Famine daily increased, inso-much that Horse-flesh was sold for 1s. 8d. the Pound; the quarter of a Dog for 3 s. 6 d. a Dogs-head 2 s. 6 d. a Cat 4 s. 6 d. and so of other things proportionably; as Rats, Mice, Tallow, Greaves, and all things noisome; and one fat Man thinking they had an Eye upon him to eat him, concealed himself for some time for fear. But now when even hope it self began to fail, and nothing expected but to fall into the hands of a merciless Enemy, Providence worked in a Miracle; for on the 1st of July, an hour after Sonnen, some Ships in the Lough were discover-
ed

ed making towards the City, for Major General Kirk finding the place could not hold out much longer, ordered them to force their way in spite of all opposition, in which they succeeded; and the *Mountjoy* and *Phoenix* laden with Provision, convoyed by the *Dartmouth*, and other Men of War, came up with little loss; though the Enemy fired from the Shore without intermission. And thus the besieged were relieved with Provision, when they reckoned but upon two days Life, having only 9 lean Horses left, and one pint of Meal to each man, 4200 men being left, whereof a fourth part were rendered unserviceable.

The Enemy perceiving this seasonable Relief, on the the last of July raised the Siege in some disorder, burning and plundering as they retreated, but were pursued by the besieged, and some Parties of the *Iniskilling*-men that were abroad, and many of them cut off; yet they made a Halt at *Straban*; but having notice that the *Iniskilling*-men had defeated the Forces under Lieutenant General *Maccarty*, they removed their Camp, breaking for haste some of their great Guns, and casting

twelve Cart Load of Arms into the River: And thus after 105 days close Siege was this City delivered, the Enemy losing between 18 and 19000 men before the Walls, and 100 of their best Officers.

Upon the coming of Major General *Kirk* to this City, he was received with great Joy, and it was agreed, that Mr. *Walker* should go for *England*, and present their Majesties with an humble Address in the Name of himself, and the Principal of those that had been in the place during the Siege, in reference to all the Inhabitants, and upon his Arrival he was very Graciously received; His Majesty, as a mark of his special Favour, ordering him Five thousand Pounds, and promised him a further continuance of his Royal Goodness, and he was courted, admired, and treated by the Nobility, Clergy, &c. and since we have dwelt so long upon this memorable Siege, that in Point of time has carried us beyond many other notable Transactions, it will be convenient to look a little back, and see what was done in other parts of the Kingdom.

Major General *Kirk* has been related coming with a Resolution, and express Orders

Orders to relieve the besieged ; seeing if he longer delayed it, it must fall into the Enemies hands, after the Provision-ships had been sent up to endeavour its relief, he hasted to the Isle of *Inch*, and found all things in a very good order, and there it was he had the News of the raising the Siege, and that the Enemy were marched over *Glendy*, having blown up *Kilmore* Castle and *Red* Castle, with all the Houses down the River, and set the Country for Ten miles in a Flame ; and since we are got to *Inch*, let us see what happened in those parts, being the chief Refuge of the Protestants from the 7th of July, to the raising the Siege of *Derry*.

On the 7th of July, a Detachment was sent of 600 men, under the Command of Colonel *Stewart*, and on the 9th he got up with the Island of *Inch*, and there had the Luck to hear, that the *Irish* kept at a place called *Tully*, Six miles from *Ralsfemullin* ; whereupon he sent a commanded Party of 60 Musqueteers, who were put ashoar in the Night-time, and on the 10th in the Morning, Captain *Richards*, the King's Engineer, Landed with an Ensign, and 20 men in the Isle of *Inch*, and had scarce marched a mile before he

came to the great *Strand*, much overflowed with the Tide; yet staked out a redent Work with Redoubts, sending for some Field-pieces, as also more Men and Instruments to work with, and about a 11 in the Morning the Ground growing dry, a great many distressed Protestants came thither with their Cattle; to hinder which, a Party of the Enemies Horse came to the opposite Shoar, but as they attempted to pass the *Strand* they were beaten back, and Lieutenant Collonel St. John's coming in with 200 fresh men; they retired, and our men having fresh Assistance and Supplies fortified themselves in that Island, raising a Battery of four small Pieces, which kept the Enemies Horse at a distance; they having posted 5 Troops of Dragoons, as if they intended to make an Attack upon the Works before they could be brought to perfection, and a Ketch was sent to *Fern Lough* to fetch off 40 Irish Protestants, who were retired into a small Island, and Cattle taken from the Enemy sent to the Fleet in *Lough Derry*, and on the 12th some of the Enemies Troops of Horse came upon the *Strand*, and made a halt about half way, drawing up likewise on the other side

Three

Three Troops of Horse and Dragoons; but our men drawing up Two Field-pieces, and Firing amongst them, they divided and fell into a strange disorder, and by this means they were beaten to the foot of the Hills, so that more Forces coming, Time was allowed to finish the Batteries and Redoubts, joyning them by Lines of Communication; and in a while Ten Companies were compleatly formed, and the Duke of *Berwick* with 1500 Horse attempting a Party of our men at *Ralsemullin*, they Barreaded the Streets, and so stoutly defended themselves, that he was beat off with the Loss of 240 men, and on our side Lieutenant *Cunningham*, and an Ensign was wounded: and now the Enemy having for several days past made motion of attacking our men, were nevertheless kept in awe by our Guns, and still our Works were vigorously carried on, and Forces increased.

The *French* General *Rosne* upon his approach was wounded in the Leg, and his Horse in the Body; Stones were beaten up by a Cannon Bullet, and Two Troopers near him killed, and Parties daily sent out, brought in so many Cattle, that in that small Island they had no less than

a 1000 Head, and subsisted in spight of the many Attempts that were made upon them; the miserable People flowing from all Parts for Succour and Refuge.

On the 13th of *August*, the Duke of *Schomberg* Landed at *Carickfergus*, with all the Forces under his Command, and sent Two Regiments to *Belfast*; and after a reasonable Refreshment of himself and his Army, proceeded to settle the Affairs of that disordered Kingdom, passing on by slow Marches, after he had secured the Passes, and caused the Enemy to retire before him, so that the Country came in on all hands to bring Provisions for the Army, and offer their Services amongst the Enemy; so that a great many Gentry and others were Listed and Entertained; Provision appearing to be very plentiful, and the Town of *Carickfergus* wherein the *Irish* had Garrison, refusing to surrender, Seven Regiments of Foot were commanded to invest it, and the Cannon was brought before it, the Ground broke, &c. which the Enemy seeing, desired to come to a Parley, but that granted, and they requiring time to know the late King's Pleasure, and have his Leave to surrender, it broke off;

off; and the Cannon and Bombs played against the place, battering the Lord *Dungal's* House; where the Besieged had planted Two pieces of Cannon; as likewise against the Half Moon, and the Trenches were carried on with great Diligence, very fierce Firings of great and small Shot, being continued on both sides; in which, we lost a Captain and a Lieutenant, with some few Soldiers, and on the 22 of *August*, 50 Ships came into the *Lough*, having on Board four Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse; and the Siege being vigorously carried on, the Besieged on the 23^d, desired another Parley, agreeing to surrender it if they might march with part of their Baggage; but no other Conditions than to be made Prisoners of War would be granted; so that after a very great Havock made with the Cannon and Bomb, which beat down, and set several places on Fire; they, on the 27th hung out a White Flag, and surrendered on the Condition to march out to the next Irish Garison, and upon their marching out Sir *Henry Ingoldsby's* Regiment was put into the Town, so that the Army being augmented by more Forces from *England*, marched towards

Belfast, and on the Second of *September* were Two miles beyond *Lisnegarny*; whilst the Enemy in their retreat set divers places on Fire; which so incensed the General, that he sent to let them know, if they desisted not, he would give them no Quarter; which caused the saving *Tundalk*; for the Enemy abandoned it without setting Fire to it, on whose Plains our Army incamped, expecting the heavy Cannon and other necessaries; whilst the Enemy between 40 and 50000 strong, fortified themselves with Trenches about *Ardee*.

Flying Parties being now abroad, a Body of the Enemy about *Conaught*, to the number of 5000 Horse and Foot, intending to make themselves Masters of the Town of *Sligo*, Colonel *Lloyd* drew up the *Iniskilling*-men, and other Forces to the number of 1000 Horse, Dragoons and Foot, and lining the Hedges of the *Lane* of *Boyle* with his Foot, posted his Horse on a rising Ground, Charged the Enemy so sudden and unexpectedly, that after a hot Dispute they were put to flight; and the Colonel taking a Circumference with his Horse and Dragoons got unto *Boyle*, through which the Enemy needs must pass, and Charged them

them in the Front, whilst the Foot fell in their Rear ; so that after a Bloody and obstinate Fight, about 700 were killed on the place, and near half as many taken Prisoners ; amongst which *O Kelly*, who commanded them, and 40 other Officers, and the Plunder was very great ; for besides Arms and Ammunition 8000 Head of Cattle were taken from them, which they had taken from the poor Country People. This Victory created such Joy in the Camp, that the Guns, by Order of the General, were Fired round.

During this Success in *Ireland*, the Affairs in *England* and *Scotland* were carried on very prosperously ; several very Loyal Addresses were presented to their Majesties ; the People every where cheerfully expressing their Resolutions to oppose the Enemy with their Lives and Fortunes : And as our Arms were Successful against the Rebels in *Ireland*, so were they in *Scotland* ; for on the 22^d. of *August* a Party of the Rebels, assisted by the *Athlone*-men, came towards *Dunkell*, where the Lord *Angus's* Regiment was posted, who received them so warmly, that they were driven back to the Hills with the Loss of 115 killed, and several taken.

taken Prisoners, on our side : Lieutenant Collonel Cleeland was killed, with 7 men, and Major *Henderson*, with about 14 more wounded ; upon which Major-General *Mackay* resolved to march into *Arbol*. This smart Encounter put such an effectual stop, to the Incursions of the *High-landers*, that many of them, out of Love with their Trades, dispersed and went home, and Collonel *Cannon* retired with his men to *Loughabar* : the Laird *James Murray*, and the young Laird of *Ballacan* demanded the Benefit of the King Indemnity for themselves ; and the Father of the latter, and many of the Marquess of *Arbol's* Vassals came in with their Cattle and Substance, submitting themselves, and taking the Oaths. Whereupon Collonel *Cannon*, who made the only Figure for the late King, retreated towards the Isle of *Mull*, doubtful whether he should continue longer or go to *Ireland* ; and the Major-General, the better to keep those parts under, put a Garrison in the Castle of *Blair* ; and upon his March Northward, most of the Leading men of the *Highland Clans* came in, and took the benefit of the Indemnity, and delivered up their Arms ; upon which he returned to *Edinburgh*, accom-

panied.

accompanied with the Earl of *Argyle*, and
 the Lords of *Levingston* and *Duffus*, with
 the Earl of *Collendar*, were set at Liber-
 ty, having together with the Earls of
South-Esk, *Brodalbane*, and the Lord
Strathmore, &c. taking the benefit of the
 Indemnity, and gave sufficient Sureties
 for the Securities of the Peace; so that
 several Troops of the King's Forces in
 that Kingdom were embarked for *Ire-*
land, and the Face of things appeared
 very Calm and Serene in that Kingdom;
 so that on the 1st. of *October*, a Procla-
 mation was published for the Adjourn-
 ment of the Parliament, from the 8th of
October, to the 20th of *December* ensu-
 ing; and the Major General took great
 care to view the Garrisons in the *North*,
 to be the better provided in the Spring
 against any Commotions, that might
 happen by new Insurrections.

On the 20th of *September*, the Parlia-
 ment met at *Westminster*, pursuant to a
 late Adjournment; where his Majesties
 Pleasure was signified, that they should
 Adjourn further, to the 19th of *October*
 ensuing; and that he intended they
 should then sit, whereof he had ordered
 Notice to be given by Proclamation, and
 accordingly the Two Houses Adjourned;
 and

and about this time we had a very good Account from the Western Plantations, that the *English* stood upon their Guard, and had in most Places gotten the better of the *French*, driving them off the Islands, and possessing themselves of many Important Places; in the Particulars of which we shall be somewhat large hereafter.

During the glorious Success of our Arms in *Ireland*, there wanted not a treacherous Design; but it was happily discovered; for a Captain of one of the *French* Regiments being informed that four Souldiers and a Drummer, who were Papists, designed to go over to the Enemy, he caused them to be secured, and found Letters about one of them to Monsieur *D'Avaux*, and upon strict Examination he declared he had the Letters from one *Du Pleshy*, a Papist, who served as a private Souldier in one of the *French* Regiments, though he had been formerly a Captain of Horse in *France*, from whence he was forced to retire upon the Account of a Murther; and this Person being seized, he did confess that he had written to the late King; and *D'Avaux* giving them an Account that
there

there were divers Papists in the *French* Regiment, and promising to bring them over to the *Irish* Camp, upon Condition he might have the Command of them, and his Pardon in *France*: upon which Confession he and his Accomplices were tryed before a Council of War, and being Sentenced, were accordingly Executed. After which the three *French* Collonels made strict enquiry what Papists were in their Regiments, and found about an 150, which by the Generals Order were secured, and sent Prisoners to *England*, most of them having this Summer deserted the *French* Service, and came for *England* by the way of *Holland*, upon notice such Regiments were raising; but what their further Intentions were, remains doubtful; however, if Treachery was their design of entering the Service, it was by this timely discovery defeated and frustrated.

The beginning of *November* a Party of the Army decamped from the Plains of *Dundalk*, where they had lain about eleven weeks; and soon after the Duke of *Sobomberg* marched away with the remainder to *Lisnegarny*, and so to *Lisburn*; no extraordinary Action happen-

happening in the Field during this Incampment, the Enemy declining, giving any opportunity of that kind; though their Army was near one half superiour in Number: Yet soon after, they sent out a select Party to *Newry*, as soon as the day began to dawn, in hopes to surprize some of our advanced Parties; but the greatest Execution they did, was to kill the Out-Centinels, though they gave warning by two Discharges; and although they got into the Town, they were soon beaten out by a Party of Collonel *Ingoldsby's* Regiment, in which dispute a Captain and six or seven Souldiers were lost, and a Lieutenant and an Ensign wounded: Yet soon after they rallied and got over the Bridge, but again they were beaten, and divers slain, they carrying off several Officers dead, to prevent their loss coming to our Knowledge. And now the Garrison of *Charlemont* being a curb upon those Parts, some Parties were sent out to view the Place, but found all the Hedges and advantageous Passes lined by the Enemy; yet they were forced from thence by our Men, and several of them killed: and soon after Brigadier

Stewart

Stewart receiving notice that some Parties of the Enemy were scouting about with a design to surprise the Town, and Pass at the *Newry*, he drew out the Horse and Foot he could hastily get together, making about 250, and at the head of them attacked the Enemy so vigorously, that they fell into rout and disorder, thirty being killed on the Place, and 17 or 18 taken Prisoners, of which five were Officers: And by this Defeat a considerable Booty of Cattle were taken. Nor were other of our Parties idle; for *Collonel Woolly* commanding a Party of the *Iniskilling-men*, marched with much secrecie in the Night to *Belturbat*, which brought such a Terror upon that Garrison, as made them surrender upon the first Summons; agreeing to be conducted to the next Garrison.

Whilst these things were doing, a strong Party of the *Irish* went out to plunder and possess themselves of the *Lady Newcomen's* House, of which she having timely notice, fortified it against them, with a Garrison of her Tenants only, and beat off the Enemy in several Attacks, till such time as they brought Bombs and Field-pieces to play upon it;

it; and then after some further resistance, capitulated, That she and her Servants should continue in the House without molestation; but that the Garrison should march out to *Lisnegarny* with their Arms and Baggage. And now a further Eye being had upon *Charlemont*, the General went to view it with a small Party, and without any Opposition brought away 50 Horses that were feeding under the Cannon of the Garrison: And for the better ordering the Army, and that a more immediate Blessing might be upon it, the General caused his Proclamation to be published, forbidding Cursing, Swearing and Prophaneness in Commanders and Souldiers, under pain of Displeasure and other Punishments: This for a time put a stop to that so unnecessary and unprofitable Wickedness, too much reigning amongst Officers and Souldiers; and the Army was supplied with Provisions and Stores from *England*, bearing the Ill conveniencies of the Weather, which were great, without the least Regret; though several died of the Distempers of the Country. Wherefore, to keep them in Action, the better to prevent it, about the middle
of

of February, upon Advice the Enemy was in motion near *Dundalk*, he drew out a strong Party and marched to *Dramore*, whilst Collonel *la Melionere* and Sir *John Lanier*, who advanced as far as *Carlingford*, returned with an Account, that only three Regiments of the Enemy were at *Dundalk*; that Garrison, as likewise *Drogheda*, containing their former Garrisons without any Reinforcement; upon which most of our Troops were commanded back, only a flying Party of 500 Horse and Dragoons, with a like number of Foot, were sent abroad to observe the Motions of the Enemy, and keep them from plundering the Country; between whom and the Out-Parties some Skirmishing happened.

The General being returned to his head Quarters at *Lisburn*, received an Account from Collonel *Woofsy* of a great defeat he had given the Enemy at the Town of *Cavan*, the Particulars were, That Marching from *Beltrubar* with a Detachment of 300 Horse, and 700 Foot, he passed the River at Night, two Miles beyond *Calyhay's*; but it was not done so secretly, but the Enemies Scouts discovered it, and gave the Alarm by firing

firing their Muskets, and making a great fire upon the Hill. However, notwithstanding the badness of the Ways, he got to the Town about half an hour after day-break; when contrary to expectation he found the Duke of *Berwick* arrived that Night with 2500 men, making with the Garrison about 4000, drawn up in good order near the Fort; but the Collonel disposing of his men as the Ground would give a Convenience, he charged the Enemy; and after an hours hot dispute beat them out of the Field; in which Action the Duke of *Berwick* had his Horse shot under him, and Collonel *O'Rely*, Governour of *Cavan*, was killed on the spot, with two Lieutenant-Collonels, and divers others of Note: Whereupon our men entered the Town and fell to plundering; which the Enemy perceiving, made a strong Sally from the Fort, and had cut off a great many of them in that Disorder, had not the Collonel came opportunely in with a fresh Reserve of about 250 Foot, and 80 Horse; and to get his Souldiers out of the Town, he found himself constrained to set it on Fire, and having quitted it, and joyned those that were fighting, the Enemy about

about 150 strong were beaten into the Fort with considerable loss ; but the Army being tired out in the Action, it was not thought convenient to attack it at that time ; and this firing the Town proved very disadvantageous, considering the Plunder that might have been had, for all the Houses were full of Bread, Meal, Oats, Beans, and the like ; Stores to suffice the Garrison for six Months. And here it was reported by the Prisoners, that the Duke of *Berwick* was to command a Body of 10000 men, to be detached out of all the Regiments, and so to make Incursions as he saw Opportunity ; but by this defeat the design was frustrated, for all the Ammunition that was in the Town was blown up. In this Action we lost about twenty men, and amongst them Major *Trabern*, Captain *Armstrong*, and Captain *Mayo*, with one Captain *La Mau-gere*, a French reformed Officer, and Captain *Blood* an Engender, were wounded ; though the loss of the Enemy is computed at no less than 300, and amongst the others, four Captains, five Lieutenants, two Ensigns, one Quarter-master, and about 200 taken Prisoners, and those that fled the Field were many

ny of them desperately wounded; and scattered all the way with the Arms they threw down, for the greater speed and pushing on this Success: Many other Places of Note were gained, and good Booties of Cattle daily brought in by the flying Parties; though the Season proved somewhat sharp and intemperate.

About this time the Queen of *Spain* being on Board under a Convoy of a Squadron of English-men of War, and being upon our Coast, the Duke of *Norfolk* was sent to Complement her Majesty in the Name of Their Majesties of *England*, and it was performed with much Ceremony and Grandeur; and the Wind soon after coming about fair, she arrived safe in the *Groin*, and so passed to *Madrid*, and the English Ships after having this Honour, were dismissed with liberal Gratitude to the Commanders.

And now Elections for Members of Parliament went on apace; every one contending to chuse Loyal and worthy Gentlemen, to undertake a Trust, on which the welfare and safety of the Nation depends; and the King put out a Proclamation for a General Fast,

Fast, to implore the Protection of Almighty God, in the Preservation of his Majesties Sacred Person, and Prosperity of his Arms in *Ireland*, and the Naval Forces; to begin, the 12th day of *March*, and be Religiously observed every Third *Wednesday* in the Month; and accordingly it was observed, till his Majesty returned from *Ireland*, Crowned with Victory and Success, and then it was turned into a Day of Thanksgiving.

On the 20th of *March*, the Parliament, Pursuant to his Majesty's Writs of Summons met at *Westminster*, and his Majesty being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne in the House of Peers, attended with the usual Solemnity, the Commons were sent for by the Black-Rod, who attended at the Bar of the Lords; Sir *Robert Atkins* Knight of the Bath, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by his Majesties Command, signified to them, That they should forthwith proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, and present him to his Majesty the next Morning, after which, they returned to their House, and made Choice of Sir *John Trenchard* Knight, and the next Morning he was approved by his Majesty, and his Majesty proceeded to make a very Gracious

cious Speech; telling them, amongst other things, his Resolution was to go for *Ireland*; his Presence being necessarily required for the Reducing that Kingdom: further signifying his Presence to leave the Government in the Queens hands, during his absence; and accordingly before his Departure, an Act passed to that end; and the Right Honourable Sir *John Lowther* of *Lowther-House*, Baron, Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty's Household, *Richard Hambden* Esquire, Chancellor, and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Sir *Stephen Fox* Knight, and *Thomas Pellam* Esquire, were appointed Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

And now the rest of the *Danish* Forces Landing in *Ireland*, our Army grew very formidable, so that the Garrison of *Charlemont* being Blocked up, Colonel *Cullimotte* possessed himself of a small Village within a mile of it; upon notice of which the Enemy came out with about 300 men, yet were repulsed with considerable Loss, and the next day our men cast up Works to stop the Sallies, the Enemy was obliged to abandon their Out-Works; and Collonel *Cullimotte* marched with a Party of his Regiment,
and

and a Detachment of Collonel St. John's, making in all about 20 Officers and 80 Soldiers, whom he caused to embark in Three Boats; when being come within half a mile he Landed, and leaving a Guard with the Boats, marched bravely to the Town, though they were discovered at a good distance, the Moon then shining; yet they passed the Ditch, and made themselves Masters of the main Guard, dividing themselves in two Parties, one marching towards the Gate of the Castle, to hinder the Enemy from Sallying, and the other to attack a Redoubt that covered their Bridge within Thirty paces of the Counterscarp, being guarded by 15 men and a Serjeant; and after some resistance entred, killing Six and taking the rest Prisoners: and whilst this was doing, *Monsieur de la Borde* took another Redoubt with 30 men, and plundered and burnt the Houses as far as *Armagh*, which the Enemy had abandoned; but day coming on, our men retired with much Booty; their Drums beating, and Colours flying; and in this Enterprize the Enemy lost 50 men, besides wounded and taken Prisoners; on our side Major *la Borde* was killed with a Cartridge Shot of the last Cannon. Two

more Officers wounded, and one Soldier killed, nor were other Parties idle; so that several small places were taken, and other Blocked up, till the Season grew more ripe for Action.

In Scotland Affairs went pretty well, the Rebels, since the Death of *Dundee*, and the defeat of his Party, daily dwindled; insomuch, that those who had been concerned in it, began to think of making their escape, and the Heads of the *Highland Clans* grew so discouraged, that they laid down their Arms and dismissed their Followers, making an Interest to have the Benefit of the King's mercy, and under Promise and Obligation to live peaceably and obedient to their Majesties and their Government, many of them obtained it; however, several that were making their escape to the late King in *Ireland* were taken, amongst which were the Two Sons of the *Provost*, *Bell* of *Glasgow*, one *Forrester* a Clergyman, and one *Dunbar* that had been a Gunner in the Castle of *Edinburgh*; but upon their Submission and Promise of discovery were admitted to Bail, or otherways set at Liberty, and the Countess Dowager of *Arrol* removed, at her Request, to *Edinburgh* Castle; the Lord *Bellcarrus* was

was likewise Bailed, with many others that submitted, and made a Resolution to be obedient to the Government: so that those restless People seeing their Error, in disturbing the Government, under which they may live peaceably, will no doubt give over their Pretensions, so defend they know not what, and we may expect to hear that Kingdom free from Broils and Incumbrances of War; so that Matters being at this pass, his Majesties High Commissioner, and the Lords of the Privy-Council, in pursuance of his Majesties Pleasure, signified to them by his Letter, issued out a Proclamation about the latter end of *March*, for continuing the Adjournment of the Parliament, from the 27th of *March*, to the 15th of *April* ensuing; Certifying all the Members that the Parliament would then Sit.

Many of our Ships being abroad, tho' no considerable Action, yet a great many considerable Prizes were brought in, and great Preparations made for Stores, and Manning of the Ships; a great number of Voluntier Seamen coming in, or entering themselves on Board, and the Land Forces were recruited with great diligence; so that the Face of things ap-

peared very active and chearful; and now the Season advancing, the Army in *Ireland* moving towards the Enemy, they retreated; so that Collonel *Tiffuny* Commanding at *Ballsblannon*, taking the advantage, sent out 200 Fire-Locks of his own Regiment, and 20 Dragoons; Commanded by his Lieutenant Collonel, with Orders to advance within two miles of *Sligo*, where the Enemy kept all their Cattle; and accordingly they arrived there before day, and brought away Cattle, Sheep and Horses to the value of 2000 Pounds; but the Enemy taking the Alarm pursued them, and disputed it for a time; but having lost a Captain and 16 Soldiers, they retired in disorder, and our men went off with the Booty.

The Parliament of *England* now sitting at *Westminster*, his Majesty came to the House of Lords, with the usual Solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne, and the Commons attending, he passed an Act, *For Granting their Majesties a Subsidy for Tonage and Poundage, and other Sums payable upon Merchandize, Exported and Imported.* An Act, *For Enabling the Sail of Goods, distrained for Rent; in Case the Rent be not paid*

paid in a reasonable time. An Act, To Enable Algernoon Earl of Essex, to make a Wife a Joynture, and for raising of Monies for the Payment of 60000 Pounds, borrowed to make up the Lady Morpeth's Portion, and to make a Settlement of his Estate on his Marriage. An Act, To make some Provisions for the Daughters and younger Sons of Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury: with several other private Acts of the like Nature.

His Majesty in his Princely Wisdom, considering that the Trade from England to Ireland was necessary to such parts as we possessed, was pleased to pass this Order in Council, viz. It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council; that the late Embargo be, and it is hereby suspended, and taken off from all Vessels Trading along the Coasts of this Kingdom, and from all Ships with Provision bound for such parts of Ireland, as are under Ob. dience to their Majesties; the respective Masters and Owners of such Vessels, given security to the Officers of the Customs in the Ports, from whence they shall set Sail, not to Trade under pretence of this Liberty unto any Foreign parts, or into any part of Ireland, that is not now under Subjection to their Majesties.

This greatly encouraged industrious Persons, to send over such Necessaries as wonderfully relieved the Army, and put it in heart for vigorous Action; in-
 somuch that the Enemies advance Parties were beaten, and forced to quit several advantagious Posts: but leaving this Kingdom a while, and return to *Scotland*, to consider the Affairs of that Nation, not yet thoroughly quieted from the Attempts of some restless men, who resolved to be buried in the Ruins of their tottering Fortunes; and so it happened, that on the 4th of *May*, the Lords Commissioners, and the Privy Council received from Sir *Thomas Livingston*, Governor of *Inverness*, an Express of the defeat of the *Highland* Rebels, who were drawn together to make a descent into the *Lowland* Country as follows.

Sir *Thomas Livingston* being informed, that the Rebels had appointed their General Rendezvous at *Siratspey*, and that Collonel *Buchan*, and Collonel *Cannon* were already arrived there, with 2000 men, and that they expected within four days to be four Thousand strong; he thereupon drew together his own Regiment of Dragoons, Two Troops of Horse Commanded by Captain *Hays*, and Captain
Burnet,

Barnet, Six Companies of the Laird of *Grant's* Regiment, 400 men of Sir *James Lesley's*, and a Company of *Highlanders*, commanded by Captain *Mackay* and with these Forces he marched towards the Rebels, and getting Intelligence of their number, and how they lay encamped, he came about the middle of the Night to *Ballagh* Castle; and having notice there were Two Fords, one near the Enemies Camp, where they had posted a strong Par y in a Church, & another further up the River, which was not Guarded; so that slighting the former, he passed the latter, with the greatest part of Troops, and ordered the rest to attack the Enemy in the Church; who upon the first Firing fled to their Camp, which our Horse and Dragoons entered about the same time, and put those they found there into so great a Consternation and Confusion that they immediately betook them to flight; but e'er they could recover the Hills many were slain in the pursuit, the Computation being no less than 400, and 100 taken Prisoners, most of them Gentlemen and Officers; Collonel *Cannon*, and Collonel *Buchan* escaping very narrowly, not having had

time to put on their Cloaths. After this Sir *Thomas Levingston* sent a Party to attack the Castle of *Lethindy*, in which the Enemy had a Garrison under the Command of Collonel *Buchan's* Nephew, who surrendered at Discretion; and our Men, besides Arms, Ammunition, and 400 Bowls of Meal, took the Standard, designed to be set up for the late King *James*; and in this extraordinary Action it is not known that one Man was killed on our side, nor above four or five wounded.

On the 13th of May, *Don Pedro de Ronquillo*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Spain*, had a publick Audience of his Majesty, to notify the Marriage of the King his Master, from whom, as also from the Queen Mother of *Spain*, he delivered Letters to his Majesty, wherein they thanked his Majesty for sending a Squadron of his Ships with the Queen, and expressed the great Esteem they had for his Majesty's Royal Person and Friendship. And now after a long Blockade, and the Reduction of the Stores of *Charlemont* in *Ireland*, that Garrison being pressed by our Troops, found it self necessitated to capitulate, though it was strongly situated;

situated; and on the 11th of *May* the Governour demanded a Parley, which was allowed, with leave to send to the Lieutenant General, the next day the Lieutenant, a Governour, and a Colonel came from thence, and the same day the Articles were agreed on for the Surrender of the Place, very Advantageous and Honourable to his Majesty; and in pursuance of the Capitulation, the Governour *Tega O Regan*, and the Garrison, who had in a manner consumed all their Provisions, marched out 800 strong, leaving in the Place a good quantity of Ammunition, 17 pieces of Brass Cannon, and two Mortars: And the Duke of *Schomberg* upon this Surrender went to *Legacory* to see the Garrison as they marched away, and afterward visited the Place, which is very strong and considerable by its Situation, being one of the strongest Places the Rebels held in these Parts; so that it gave a Prospect to the future Success of intirely subduing the Kingdom.

Whilst these Affairs went forward in *Ireland*, the Parliament was active in *England*, and great Preparations were made for his Majesty's passing over, to

facilitate the *Irish War*, in order to which, on the 20th of *May*, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act, For the Exercise of the Government by her Majesty during his Majesty's Absence. An Act, For Reversing the Judgment in Quo-Warranto against the City of London; and for Restoring the City of London to its Antient Rights and Priviledges. An Act, To declare the Right and Freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Cinque Ports; and several private Acts. And now the Season advancing for Action, the Forces moved apace towards *High-Lake*, and other advantageous Ports, in order to their Embarking for *Ireland*; nor did the King delay this great and glorious Undertaking, which proved Successfull to the three Kingdoms, as in the Sequel will appear; for all things being in a readiness, he left *White-hall* on the fourth of *June*, with a very splendid Equipage, and the next day arrived at *Litchfield*, where he was received (as in all other Places through which he passed) with a great Concourse of the Gentry, and all possible Demonstrations of Duty and Affection from all sorts of People; and having Stayed some time at *Chester*, and about

about the Coast, he Embarked on the Fleet attending him, and stood over for the Coast of *Ireland*, arriving on the 14th at *Carrickfergus*, and from thence by Land he went to *Belfast*, the Duke of *Schomberg*, and divers great Officers waiting on him, his Reception being with General Joy, and the Loud Acclamations of the People: His Majesty at his Arrival found his Forces in a very good Condition; Provisions plentiful, and the Ground full of Corn, and Grass well grown, with all things to his Satisfaction. And on the 19th his Majesty went from *Belfast* to *Hillsburg*, and from thence to *Loughbricklin*, and the *Newry*; the Forces marching in two Bodies: And soon after they Encamped on the Plains of *Dundalk*. In the meanwhile a considerable Body of the Enemy lay about *Ardee*, there Intrenching themselves as if they were bent upon a desperate Opposition.

Since we have made this Progress in Affairs, it may not be amiss to look a little back and consider what happened in relating to *Dublin*, the Metropolis of *Ireland*, upon King *William's* Arriving in that Kingdom: The Camp before his Landing had been laid out about
Asherdee,

Atherdee, and the late King had disposed his Army to Randesvouz there, from divers parts of the Kingdom; and on the 16th of July he marched out of *Dublin* to joyn them with about 6000 *French* Foot, most old Soldiers well Armed and Clad. One Regiment of these were *Dutch* Protestants, who were narrowly observed for fear of deserting. The whole *Irish* Army was composed of about 36000 men, besides 15000 which remained in Garrisons; and the same day the Late King left the Town, there marched in 6000 of the Country *Militia*, and the Collonels *Luttrell* and *Mac Gillicuddy*, as his Assistants, were left Governours.

It was expected the *Irish* would have been disheartned upon the News of King *William's* Landing, and the late Kings leaving the Town; but on the contrary, boy'd up with vain hope, they rejoyced, as if they had got the King of *England* in their Possession, and the day their own; being too fondly assured, the *French* Fleet would cut off his return, or that an Insurrection would be made in *England*, as being told, that 100000 men were ready to rise, under the Notion of declaring for a Common-wealth.

so that the Protestants knew not what to think, being mostly Imprisoned, or under Restraint; and the *Irish* Papists were so assured of Success, that some of them told their Protestant Friends, they would be glad to go to Mass within a Twelve-month; and this hope afterward appeared to be grounded on the little Intelligence the *English* had of the strength of the Irish Army, as was manifested by the Letters of *Tyrconnel* to the late Queen in *France*, surprised at *Dundalk*; yet this gave the Protestants an apprehension of their Houses being burnt, and plundered, in case the Irish Army was worsted, of whose Success they had not the least thought, as knowing their Cowardice, where they came upon equal terms; for they had neglected at all times, to fortifie the place; and on the 19th. when the late King was gone to encamp, the Governour ordered all People walking the Streets without Bayonets, or Swords, to be taken up; for the Papists had a secret notice not to go without them, so that this fell upon the Protestants only, and accordingly many were secured, out of which they culled those they suspected, and sent them to divers Prisons, and then they

they put out a Proclamation, *That not above Five Protestants should meet in any place above the Family, upon pain of Death;* and thereupon the Churches were shut up, which, by an extraordinary Providence, had been kept open, except *Christ Church*, and frequently twice every day at Prayers; for although the Protestant Clergy that remained there had lost their Subsistence, by an Act of the Irish Parliament, yet the People voluntarily contributed with great Zeal and Diligence, so that they acquitted themselves bravely; being particularly influenced by the Bishop of *Meath*, and *Dr. King*, Dean of *St. Patricks*; but the latter was on the 24th. of *June*, made Prisoner in the Castle, and many other Protestants of note in the College, now made a Garrison, and other publick places. The *Galloway* Protestants, being about 200. having been those of *Sir Tho. Southwell's* Party, brought up in order to be exchanged, were removed from *White Fryars*, to the Round Church, and all the *Newgate* Prisoners were put to them, where they were almost stifled; as for those that had been made Prisoners of War, they were brought from *Kilmainham* to *St. John's Church*; in-
much,

much, that the liberal Contributions raised every Sabbath-day, for their relief, was intercepted, and they reduced to great Extremity; few Protestants daring to walk the Streets.

This was the Case of the Citizens of *Dublin*, before the Battel of the *Boyne*; and it was given out, That the late King resolved as much as in him lay, to avoid Fighting, designing to weary out the English, by walking them along the River, supposing it was impossible for them to pass it, seeing his Forces, as he thought, were sufficiently strong, to defend the Banks at such a disadvantage; and after he had done that, to cross the Country, to *Limerick*: However, as it appeared, he distrusted the Issue; for to provide against the worst, he sent to Sir *Patrick Trant*, first Commissioner of the Revenue, and another Gentleman for *Waterford*, there to prepare Ships for carrying him off, if the Army was defeated, as apprehending, by reason of the violent pushing on of the English towards *Dublin*, he could not prevent coming to a Battel within Ten days, unless he abandoned the defence of that City, which he then seemed resolute to defend; yet soon after advancing further,

ther, and changing his Measures, divers Councils were held to various purposes. Some light Skirmishes happened in divers parts of the Kingdom, and our Party abroad brought in considerable Booties, the main Body of the Army still watching the motion of the Enemy, so that they had little rest, and every day grew nearer to a Battel, so that nothing was wanting to draw it on, but the Enemies standing a Field, which was wished by our Soldiers, full of Courage, and Vigour, bearing the fatigue of much Duty, and frequent Marches; promising in their Looks, and Behaviour, a prosperous Event.

Now the Enemy being encamped at *Dundalk*, and having secured it; as likewise the Bridge, called, *Four-mile-Bridge*, which made it difficult for our Army to force the passage; it was resolved the Forces should March to *Market-Hill*, and from thence to fall into the great Road that leads from *Armagh* to *Dundalk*; whercupon his Majesty ordered Major *Scravemore* with a Detachment of 300 Horse, and 200 Dragoons, to observe the Road, and visit the Passes; also to find out a convenient place to Encamp in, & approach as near as possible to
Dundalk,

Dundalk, to discover the posture of the Enemy; which succeeded so well, that a small Party of the Enemy seeing this Detachment marching early towards *Market-Hill*, supposed it had been the Vanguard of our Army, and gave that Account; whereupon the Enemy immediately decamped, and marched off their whole Army, and a Party of 25 Dragoons, and 50 Troopers went so near, as to discover all their Motions, and see them set fire to their Camp, and returned with that News; which was so surprizing, that it not easily gained Credit; however, it being confirmed, His Majesty thought fit to change the March, and Orders were sent immediately to the Forces at *Armagh*, and *Tenargee*, to begin their March by the great Road towards *Dundalk*, and a Detachment of 50 Dragoons, and 200 Foot going from the *Newry* towards *Dundalk*, were drawn into an Ambush of 500 Horse, which the Enemy had laid for them, between whom a sharp Encounter happened, and in it we had 20 of our Men killed, or wounded, and the Enemy lost as many, with the Officer that Commanded their Party, whose Horse our Men brought back with them.

And

And now the King resolving to push on, and oblige the Enemy to fight or retreat, marched on the 13th of *June* by break of day, from his Camp at *Ardee* towards *Drogheda*, where he found the late King's Army encamped along the River *Boyne* above the Town ; but it being late before the Foot and Artillery arrived, his Majesty could do no more that day, than visit the posture of the Enemy, and the Fords thereabouts, which he found to be very difficult to pass ; whereupon he encamped his Army within reach of their Cannon, which had almost given us the most fatal blow in the World ; his Majesty receiving a Shot on his right Shoulder with a Six Pounder, the Wound was large, but not deep, rising only the Skin ; and as soon as it was Dressed, he took Horse and continued on Horse-back four hours, and in the Evening Commanded Count *Schemberg* with the Right Wing of Horse, and two Regiments of Dragoons of the Left Wing, *Trelawney's* Brigade of Foot, and 5 small Field-pieces to go early in the Morning, to Two or three Fords, about Three miles beyond the Camp, and there endeavour to find a passage ; and either attack the Enemy in the Flank,
or

or oblige them to decamp. The Count
 upon his arrival found 8 Squadrons ready
 to receive him, but in a little time, & with-
 out much resistance he beat them off, & pas-
 sed the Ford, driving them before him,
 and drew up his men on the other side,
 ready to march towards the Enemy, so
 soon as he should receive the King's Or-
 ders, to whom he had sent the News of
 the advantage he had gained. Upon this
 the Enemy detached a great number of
 their Troops, who put themselves in or-
 der, as if they would give Battle; which
 his Majesty perceiving, and that the
 Right Wing had passed the Ford, and
 were posted over against the Enemy,
 commanded three Attacks to be made;
 the First at a good Ford before a small
 Village, which was advantageously pos-
 sessed by the Enemy; at the Second, the
 Foot waded to the Armpits; and at
 the Third, the Horse was forced to
 swim. The Dutch Regiment of Foot-
 Guards passed over first, wading to the
 middle, sustaining all the Enemies Fire,
 and not returning it till they came up
 close; whereupon all that were in the
 Village, and behind the Ditches gave
 back; but before the Third Battalion of
 that Regiment had passed the Ford, five
 of

of the Enemy's came up at the distance of a Pikes length to beat us back, but our men Fired so thick upon them, that they were forced to retreat in disorder, with the loss of many men, and one of their Colours; but our men advancing beyond the Village, were twice vigorously attacked by the Enemies Horse, but to no purpose: In the mean time the *Danes* came up to the Left, as also the Brigades of *Hammore* and *Melionere*, on the Right; the first was attacked only by the Dragoons, and the other by the Horse; but neither of them could do much, by reason they had no Pikes: In the mean time 30 of the Officers, and others of the Enemies Life-Guard coming fiercely up, were all killed but 5, who endeavouring to escape through the Village, unluckily met with the Duke of *Schomberg*, who was there killed with a Pistol-shot in the Neck, and divers Cuts over the Neck with Swords, falling from his Horse without speaking a word; and a French Captain who alighted to relieve him, was Shot in his Arm: he had not above 300 behind him, when the Enemies Horse made a desperate Charge, in which he
received

received two Cuts in the Forehead; but not very considerable, the French behind him Firing very furiously; it is thought he received from one of them the Wound of which he died; and yet more to allay the Glory, and Joy of Victory so near at hand, Doctor *Walker*, who behaved himself so gallantly in defence of *London-Derry*, having passed the Ford, received a Shot in the Belly, of which he died.

Upon this, the King marched with the few Horse he had about him, and 17 Battalions of Foot, to the Assistance of those Troops that were engaged with the Enemy, who in the mean time had not advanced much towards the Right Wing, whom his Majesty re-inforced with 12 Battalions of Foot, and 9 Squadrons of Horse, and with them marched against the Enemy, who without staying his Approach, retired before him in much Confusion; and our Horse pressed on to overtake them in such haste, that they left the Foot behind them, taking only 5 Field-pieces, which did some Execution; after which our Dragoons backed by the Horse, attacked their Rear-Guard; at which time the King appearing with his Troops upon the Mountains,

tains, they all fled, and the Country being full of Bogs, and narrow Passes, they the more easily escaped, our Foot pursued them but to *Duleek*, four Miles from the place of Battel, where the King stayed, but the Horse followed the Chace four Miles further, till Night came on, and parted them; and then the King sent to Command them to return to the place where the Foot remained, and sent to the Camp at *Drogheda*, for Tents, and Baggage, intending to encamp there, and rest his Troops for a day: most of the Enemies Baggage fell into the hands of our Men, as Chariots, Tents, Cannon, Ammunition, Arms, and the Arms of one whole Regiment was found Regimentally laid; the Owners being run from them, without striking a stroke; the number of the Slain was very considerable, not being accounted less than three or four thousand, and amongst them many of Note; Lieutenant General *Hamilton* was taken Prisoner.

Upon this great Defeat of the Enemy, the King sent Collonel *De Melionere*, to summon *Drogheda*, and let them know, that if they forced him to bring his Cannon, they must expect no Quarter: which

so

so terrified the Governour, that he rendered up the place.

The late King retreating with part of his broken Army, staid not till he reached *Dublin*, where, sending for the Magistrates, and calling a Council, he told them that he had a very good Army in *England*, which had deserted him, when he expected most from it; & altho' they had not quite deserted him, yet their not standing for the greater part of them, a single Charge, but cowardly flying, had turned it much to the same effect, as to his Interest; saying, amongst other Expressions, He would never trust himself at the Head of an Irish Army again; and that now he must shift, & so must they, but Commanded them not to fire the Town, as had been before deliberated in Council, in case things came to extremity; and having staid there one Night, filling the place with Fear and Confusion, he went away the next Morning with the Duke of *Berwick*, the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, and the Marquess of *Pemis*. The Count *de Lauzun*, who Commanded the French Horse, had not left with him above 3500, the rest being killed, and wounded.

As

As soon as the late King had quitted *Dublin*, the Protestants were released, who possessing themselves of the *Militia* Arms, which were easily yielded to them, and with the assistance of the Bishops of *Meath*, and *Limerick*, formed a Committee to take care of things, sent Letters to the King, to give him an Account of what had passed, and humbly to pray his Majesty to Honour the City with his Presence; for most of the considerable Papists, upon News of the Defeat, and the hasty departure of the late King, fled from *Dublin*; and we afterwards had an Account, that the late King, having discharged a great part of his menial Servants, went to *Bray*, and so along by the Sea to *Waterford*, where he took shipping for *France*, and got out to Sea, but was driven in again, yet continued restless, till he got clear off, so that the Terrour of Popish Cruelty, which they had a long time apprehended, vanished from the Protestants; yet some disorders happened by the Rabble's getting together, and had, perhaps, ended in the plundering, and pulling down the Papists Houses, and outraging their Persons, had not Captain *Fitz-Gerald*, and others, stayed their Fury by Threats, and

and Entreaties, getting together some well affected persons, to secure the Castle, and guard the Stores for the King's use, and kept things in good order, till a Troop of Dragoons entered, who were received with unspeakable Joy, by the Protestants; and on the 4th. of July, the Duke of *Ormond*, and Monsieur *O-verkirk* were sent by the King with Nine Troops of Horse, and his Majesty following after, and encamping near *Finglas*, came to St. *Patrick's* Church the Sunday following, and heard a Sermon, Preached by Dr. *King*, the Substance being about the Power and Providence of God, in protecting his People, and defeating their Enemies; Sermon ended, His Majesty went back to his Camp to Dinner, suffering only his Guards, and some prime Commanders, to enter the City; upon his approach to the City, he had been presented with two Loyal Addresses; the one by the Bishops of *Meath*, and *Limerick*, in the name of the Clergy, and the other by the Magistrates in the name of themselves, and the Citizens expressing an extraordinary sense of Gratitude, and Joy, for so great a Deliverance, having a little before been Prisoners, and every hour in danger of their Lives.

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This

This great Defeat, and scattering of the Enemies Forces brought a fear upon the Garrisons they had left, and the Town of *Wexford*, being deserted by its Governour, it declared for the King, which happened in this manner : Collo-nel *Butler*, Lord Lieutenant of the Coun-ty, passing after the late King upon his Flight, sent for his Son to follow him in-to *France*; as likewise to Captain *O Kelly*, who Commanded the Castle, to set it on fire, and bring away his Company; but this Letter falling into a Protestant Gentleman's Hands, he concealed the firing part of the Letter, so that the Castle escaped; and after this Com-pany was withdrawn, the Protestants rose, and disarming the Papists, sent to the King to acquaint him with what had passed; who, thereupon, sent to secure it, and many other places followed its Example. And now the King, to give the poor deluded People that had been drawn into this War, an assurance of his Protection, put forth his Declara-tion of Pardon to the Irish Commonalty, that returned to their Allegiance, and would live peaceably, and look after the Harvest, to get it in for a Winter Sup-ply, being ordered to pay those Rents held

held from Protestants, to the Proprietors, but to keep the Rents of such as had been in Rebellion, in their hands, till they had notice from the Commissioners of the Revenue, to whom they should be accountable; but as for the Ringleaders of the Rebellion, they were exempted the benefit of this Declaration.

During this glorious Success in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, it was something clouded nearer home, for the French King to favour his Design in *Ireland*, in the beginning of *June*, set forth the greatest Fleet that ever saluted the Ocean, from *France*, and stood to our Coast, to make a shew to fight our Fleet, then under the Command of the Earl of *Torrington*, our Admiral, who on the 24th of *June* sailed from *St. Hellens*, the Wind at North-East, and stood towards the French Fleet, which was seen the Evening before off of *Freshwater-gate*, in the Isle of *Wight*, in order, as it was expected, to fight them; but the Wind taking them short, he came to an Anchor off of *Dunnoose*, within Five Leagues of the French, who at Eight the next Morning, were at Anchor in *Compton Bay*, so that every one was big with the Expectation

pectation of an Engagement, the French
 no ways seeming to decline it, and our
 Men were full of Courage, and desirous
 of nothing more than to be at it; and
 that Afternoon their Majesties Ship the
Lyon, and several Dutch-men of War,
 joyned our Fleet, and many other addi-
 tional Strengths were joyned by such
 Ships coming in, as had been cruizing a-
 broad, and on the 30th. of *June*, off of
Beechy, the two Fleets drew up in Lines,
 and about Nine in the Morning, the
 Dutch that had the Vanguard fell on,
 and fought very bravely; as likewise
 some of the English; but not being se-
 conded, by reason of the Admiral's un-
 expected standing away; several of the
 Dutch Ships were burnt, and sunk,
 and the English that fought much, bat-
 tered, though not without doing consi-
 derable damage to the Enemy: this
 Fight continued till towards the Eve-
 ning, when the French bear away, and
 came afterwards to an Anchor: The prin-
 cipal Officers killed, were the Dutch
 Rear-Admiral *Jan Dick*, Rear-Admiral
Brackle, and Captain *Nordle*. Of the Eng-
 lish, Captain *Botham*, and Captain *Pum-
 roy*, with two Captains of the Marine
 Regiments, and Captain *Goes* lost his
 Ship;

Ship; as to the particulars of the Enemies Loss, no certain Account is yet come to our hands; their Fleet consisted of 82 Men of War, besides Fireships, and Tenders, keeping the Coast, and moving their Gallies near *Torbay*; and at last, that they might have something to talk on when they came home, they sent their Boats ashore at *Tinmouth*, a little Village of Fisher's Cots, and set it on Fire; as also two or three small Vessels in the Harbour, but they durst not abide the coming down of the *Militia*, who were up in those parts; but stealing a few Sheep, and some small Plunder, they retired to their Ships, and having lain some time on the Coast, to no further purpose, returned to *Brest*, with the story of a vast Expence.

A further Account of this Action, we have from a very good Hand, which take for your better Satisfaction, viz.

Before the arrival of Admiral *Evertsen*, who was to Command the Dutch, it was agreed between the two Nations, that the Hollanders should have the Vanguard, which in all likely hood was to do them Honour; but after they had been

under Sail, about three Hours, they were obliged to come to an Anchor, by reason of the Fogs, and bad Weather; but soon after they perceived the French Fleet to bear up towards them, with the Wind at East, and immediately they weighed Anchor, and endeavoured to gain the Weather-Gage, viz. the Dutch, which they did with that Success, that the Earl of *Torrington* gave the signal for the first Squadron to engage, but the French thought fit to retire, and for four days after, the two Fleets were always in view of each other; but in regard the French Fleet was much the stronger, both for number, and bigness of Ships, it was judged not fit to fight in the open Sea, and the Earl of *Torrington* did his part so well, that he avoided engaging till he was come to *Bevesfire*, which was favourable for his purpose, and there it was that he received the Queen's Orders, not to delay engaging, if the Wind and Weather would permit, which was the reason that we went to seek the Enemy, who expected us in order of Battel; and so about Nine in the Morning, the Engagement began between the blue Squadron of the French, and the Vanguard
of

of the Dutch, and both sides fired desperately for three hours, till the French Squadron, not liking their Entertainment, bore away with all the Tack they could make; but about One there happened a Calm, which not only prevented the *Hollanders* pursuit, but put them into a little disorder: upon which the French, which the same Calm hindered from getting away, were constrained to begin the Fight again, which lasted till Five of the Clock in the Evening, with an extraordinary Fury. As for the English, but a few Vessels fought, and those were carried on by the Courage of the Captains, as 'tis said, against *Torrington's* Will; the rest stood Lookers on; so that the main Body of the French fell into the Rear of the Dutch; so that having fought from Morning till Evening, and having defended themselves so long against such a prodigious number of the Enemy, that assailed them on every side, they were so much battered, that hardly three were capable of making any defence; which constrained them to make their way through the French Fleet, and bear away to the Coast of *England*, between *Beverfere* and *Ferly*: Admiral *Frakle*, *Jean Dick*, and Captain *Northbey*

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were

were slain ; the *Vreislandt* having lost her Masts, and not being to be towed off, by reason of the Calm, was taken towards the end of the Fight : and to come nearer, Admiral *Evertsen* declared, That of all the Dutch Officers, and Soldiers, there was not one but did his Duty, and had ours engaged with the like Bravery, no doubt, the French had gone home in a worse condition than the Spanish *Armado* did in 1588 ; but what is past cannot be recalled, and so it remains, what was imperfectly done with more Courage and Bravery.

The Dutch Ships were under Vice-Admiral *Collenburgh*.

1. The <i>Utreicht</i> ,	Guns	64
2. <i>Alkmar</i>		52
3. <i>Tholen</i>		60
4. <i>West-Friesland</i>		82
5. <i>Princess</i>		92
6. <i>Castricum</i>		52
7. <i>Agatha</i>		50

Under

Under Admiral Evertsen.

8. The <i>Stadtenland</i> ,	Guns 52
9. <i>Maeght Van Enchysen</i>	72
10. <i>Nort Hollands</i>	44
11. <i>Maega Van Dort</i>	60
12. <i>Hollandia</i>	70
13. <i>Velue</i>	60
14. <i>Province of Utrecht</i>	50
15. <i>De Maes</i>	64

Under Vice-Admiral Vander.

16. The <i>Oreislands</i> ,	Guns 68
17. <i>Elswont</i>	50
18. <i>Rigersburge</i>	74
19. <i>Gekroondeberge</i>	62
20. <i>North Hollands</i>	72
21. <i>Vere</i>	60
22. <i>Corrine</i>	50

The States-General having received the News of his unhappy Mischance, assembled without any Consternation, and after some Debate, gave express Orders for the building of Fourteen new Men of War, and all hands were employed in that work, that their *Quota* might be extraordinary, as soon as the Seas would

give leave to be in Action of this kind. And to proceed farther in this Matter, it is reported in a Letter, that a person of Honour sent from *England* to the Lord *Darby*, that the *Holland* Squadron behaved themselves with so much Bravery, that if the *L. T.* had fought, in all probability, we had won an absolute Victory.

Had our Fleet been as successfull as His Majesties Arms in *Ireland*, no doubt, even *France* had trembled, and looked pale, and even the hopes of those that wished well to our Enemies, had sunk into Despair, of having them fulfilled, and soon dwindled into nothing; and indeed, this Miscarriage in a large manner, bore up the Spirits of the Irish, and Scotch in Rebellion, to whom the advantage was magnified to the highest degree, insomuch, that it was credibly reported amongst them, that the English Fleet was destroyed, and a mighty Army of French landed, and joyned with such as were in Arms for the late King's Cause, and perhaps it was so agreed in secret Confederacies: but it succeeded not, the mighty Project being frustrated, and blasted, by the vigilancy of those in Power, and the readiness, and chearful under-

undertaking of the *Militia*, taking Arms in their respective Countries, to oppose the Invading Enemy, and keeping under such as were willing to give them any Assistance, had their Attempt been more prosperous, as no doubt, some restless Spirits wished it might have been.

Whilst the French Fleet was on the Coast, labouring to gain Intelligence, by sending their Boats, and other ways, of the Power and Strength of the Kingdom, one *Godfrey Cross*, an Inn-keeper in *Kent*, was seen to go aboard one of their Boats, which conveyed him to the Fleet, whereupon, some that knew him, resolved to watch his return; and thereupon apprehending him, upon search, two dangerous, or treasonable Letters were found in his possession, so that being committed to Goal, he was some time after tryed at the King's-Bench-Bar at *Westminster*, and there, upon a full hearing, Convicted of High-Treason, and pursuant to that Verdict, Sentenced to be Drawn, Hanged, and Quartered, which Sentence was accordingly executed on him, near *St. Thomas à Waterings*, between *Southwark*, and *Deptford*, in the *Kentish Road*.

Whilst

Whilst things happened in *Ireland*, and on the Coast of *England*, &c. the Scotch in Rebellion, promising themselves great Advantages, as deceived by false Reports, assembled to the number of Fifteen Hundred in the County of *Murray*, Commanded in Chief, by Colonel *Buchan*, and Collonel *Cannon*, sending word to the Villagers, that if they would not come and join them, they would burn and destroy their Houses, and Goods: of which Sir *Thomas Levingston* had no sooner notice, but with a considerable Force, he advanced towards them, by speedy Marches; and being near them, marched all night, so that discerning their Camp by their Fires, and perceiving the Resolution of his Soldiers to engage, he let them rest about half an hour, to refresh themselves, and then getting Intelligence of the Fords, of a River that lay between him and them, and within Musket-shot of the Enemy; he found the lower one guarded by a strong Party, but that about a Mile up the River left unguarded; whereupon he took the latter, and passed without Opposition, making a false attack at the other, with Two Hundred Firelocks, to amuse the Guard; the Pro-
ject

ject was so well managed and executed, that our Horse and Dragoons were upon the Pell-mel before they perceived them; so that a General Consternation happening, they made but little resistance, and then turning their Backs, fled, in all imaginable hurry and Confusion, and being pursued by our Horse and Dragoons, Four hundred of them were killed, and the rest totally routed and dispersed; and if a great Fog that then happened had not put an end to the pursuit, they had been utterly destroyed, their chief Commanders hardly escaping; the Soldiers by this, enriched themselves with a considerable Booty, having got all the Enemies Bag and Baggage, their Provision, with a great quantity of Claret, Meal, &c. and a Standard which was to have been set up for the late King James.

The Prisoners taken in this Action were many, and divers of them of Note, viz. Captain *Allen Maclean*, Captain *John Maclean*, Captain Lieutenant *Cullo*, Lieutenant *John Maclean*, Lieutenant *Halliburton*, Lieutenant *Midleton*, Lieutenant *Shewell*, Lieutenant *Christian*, Lieutenant *Drummond*, Ensign *Ray*, Ensign *Dunbar*, Ensign *Aucineghron*, Cap-
tain

tain *Hutchsons*, Lieutenant *Beard*, Captain *James Buchan*, Captain *Brown*, Lieutenant *Searcher*, Lieutenant *Brandy*, Lieutenant *Aughmonty*, Ensign *Rose*; some of these were taken in the Fight and Pursuit, others in the Castle of *Lethindy*, and were sent under a strong Guard to the *Tollbooth*, and *Canigat* of *Edenburgh*.

This Defeat utterly broke the Measures they had taken, and weakened the poor Remains of the Rebels; these being not only the choicest, but the greatest number they could draw into the Field, being mostly Men of desperate Fortunes, having nothing to lose; and therefore, contrary to what many of the Heads of their *Clans*, had promised, they took up Arms to get what they could by Plunder: For to be plain, the *Highlands* of *Scotland* are a sort of People, that have rarely any Consideration of Honour, Friendship, Obedience or Government, than what consists with their Profit; and therefore in all Revolutions and Changes, are ready to break out into Rebellion, Robbing, Plundering, &c. as opportunity offers: if there be a Mark or Footstep of Religion amongst them, 'tis that of the *Roman Catholick*; and by some insinuating Persons of that persuasion,
sent

sent amongst them with great Promises of speedy Aid, and many false Stories of the Success of the late King in *Ireland*, and a Revolt in *England*; as also, magnifying the Power of the French, they were drawn to this, for which as you have heard, they severely smarted. And now, though what we are about to relate, may seem a kind of Digression, yet being pertinent to History of this kind, it will not be out of the way to relate it.

After the late King left *Ireland*, he hasted to *St. Germain*s in *France*, to give perhaps the first notice of his defeat; at which the People exceedingly wondered, for they could not apprehend the cause of his Return, at a time when they were held in hand, that the English were beat by Sea and Land; for so the Rumour was spread to bear up their Courage, fancying to themselves, that following his Success, and having subdued all *Ireland*, he should rather have passed over into *England*, where as it was hotly reported, the People would receive him with open Arms; this began to make the more thinking part of them imagine he was utterly defeated, and his Forces had received the Foil; and it was reported, that the Irish had given
Ground

Ground at the River *Boyne*, but they easily comforted themselves for that inconsiderable Loss, when it was told them, that the Duke of *Schomberg* was dead; and soon after the News spread of the Death of King *William*; at this they were so over-joyed, that they never enquired into the Proofs of it; the Report of one of the late King's Lack-queys, who got out of *Ireland* some few days after the Battel, was sufficient to perswade the whole Court of the truth of it; and it was about Midnight they received the News of King *William's* Death; yet though it is not usual to make Bonfires for the Death of an Enemy, before he is defeated in Battel, the Commissaries immediately run about the Streets, crying out to the People, to rise and make Bonfires; so that in less than two hours all *Paris* shined with Fires, and nothing was to be heard but the Shouts of the People, Drums, Trumpets, and Hoitboys; after this the Rabble made the Effigies of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, dragged them through the Streets, and at last threw them into a Fire; the Bells rung, and the great Guns roared from the *Bastile*, nor was any thing omitted, that is usually

ally done on such occasions. This Rejoycing continued for several days, and though the Dutch *Gazette*, which they received some days after, expressly told them, that King *William* was in good Health; and notwithstanding they had no Letters from Count *Lanzun*, to confirm the first News, yet they would not give over their Credulities, and held it a Crime, that any should question the truth of it; the Physicians were likewise consulted, who gave their Opinion, that the Wound of a Cannon Bullet was mortal, and they concluded, because King *William* had received such a Wound, he must of necessity be dead: but now let us leave *France* to its mistake and folly, and return to *Ireland*.

The King having secured the City of *Dublin* in trusty hands, and appointed all things necessary for its safety and well-being, published, for the greater Settlement of the People minds, an Act of Oblivion, to all that had submitted, or should submit before the 1st of *August*, which, together, with the Clemency used towards those who had already submitted, wrought so effectually, that a great number layed down their Arms and submitted, his Majesty still appointing

appointing Sheriffs and other Officers, as he passed through the Countries that yielded him obedience ; and to shew his extream Love to the Duke of *Schomberg*, and how much he was troubled for his Death, and sensible of the Services he had done him, expressed both his Sorrow and Gratitude in the most obliging Terms to Count *Menard* his Son, and as a Pledge of his future kindness, gave him the place of Grand Master of the Artillery, which was before possessed by his Father.

Thus this Successful Battel, in a manner, settled the Affairs of *Ireland*, a great many considerable Towns, Castles, and strong Places surrendring, so that his Majesty believing his Presence more useful in *England*, resolved to repass the Seas ; but then understanding that things were Calm and in good Order, and that there was no further fear of the French upon the Coast this Year, he resolved to stay longer ; and having reduced *Waterford*, *Duncannon*, &c. he caused the Army to advance towards *Limerick*, where *Tyrconnel* and *Lauzun* had rallied and drawn together the late King's broken Army ; and on the 19th. of *August*, our Forces came within sight of the Town, and in the mean time General *Douglas* lay

lay before *Athlone*, where his men suffered very much, especially the Cavalry; for the Irish had wasted the Country, and destroyed the Forage for ten miles round, of which his Majesty being informed, thought it convenient not to spend more time in that Enterprize; whereupon General *Douglas* had Orders to quit *Athlone*, and joyn the Body of the Army at a place appointed. But no sooner did *Tyrconnel* and *Lauzun* understand the approach of the English Forces, but leaving Monsieur *Boislean* Governour, they retired from the Walls of the City, having furnished it as well as they could, with all things necessary for defence; and *Tyrconnel* retired with the main Body of the Irish several miles into the Country, whilst *Lauzun* with his French, expecting there to imbark for *France*; but the Inhabitants instead of receiving them, shut their Gates, and would not let them enter; insomuch, that they were constrained to Encamp before that place, and endure much Hardship, till *Tyrconnel* prevailed by Letters to the Inhabitants for their Admittance, where they committed divers Outrages, and we are told, some, who at first had opposed their Entrance, were put to Death.

When

When our Army came near *Limerick*, the Enemy was posted about a mile from the Town on the other side of the River, Firing from the Thickets and other places very furiously upon our men, though without doing any considerable Damage, and being beaten back, the King, though it was late, resolved to pass the River, and attack the Enemy in their Retrenchments, and Posts on the other side; but upon debate the Officers declared their Sentiments, that it was now late, and that his Majesty might do it with more conveniency the next Morning; but by that time, through fear, the Irish had dislodged in such haste, that they had left part of their Tents, Arms and Baggage behind them; so that the River proving at this time shallower than had been known for many Years, the English passed without resistance, and encamped within Cannon shot of the Town, and raised Works to secure them from the shot of the great Guns, yet they received some Damage by them; whereupon his Majesty sent to Summon the Commander *Boislean* to surrender, and offered advantageous Conditions on that Consideration; but he sent back word in a Letter to his Majesties Secretary, because he would

would wave giving the King the Title of Majesty, wherein he wrote, that the Town was intrusted to his keeping, by Persons whom he was obliged to obey, and therefore, that the P. of *Orange* would have a very mean opinion of him if he should surrender, before so much as a Gun was fired at him; wherefore he was resolved to defend the place to the last Extremity, whereby he hoped to gain his Highness's Esteem.

Upon this, the Trenches were opened, and the great Guns were impatiently expected at the Camp to batter the Walls; but the Convoy that guarded them, together with divers Waggon's laden with Ammunition and Provision, were surprized by a numerous Party, under the Command of Collonel *Sarsfield*, who killed several before they could put themselves into a posture of defence; not sparing the Waggoners Wives and Children, they brought in their Arms; they likewise burnt some of the Waggon's, and Carriages of the Cannon, nailing up some of the great Guns, and broke others; but the Alarm being taken by the English Forces, lying there about, the Chevalier *Cunningham*, who Commanded the *Iniskilling* men, having notice of it, marched directly towards them

them, with a considerable Party ; but the Enemy made a hasty retreat, yet being pursued, many of them were killed, and a great Booty recovered, about 20 of them being killed, with a Major and a Captain ; and by a Party sent to attack *Tyrconnel*, who lay hovering with his Forces about 7 miles from the City of *Limerick*, he was obliged to march higher into the Country ; so that the 15th. of *August*, the King's Army encamping before *Limerick*, laid hard Siege to the place, having made themselves Masters of the Enemies Out-Works, and killed about 80 of their men ; yet for want of having Cannon, some time was spent without making any considerable advances, for the great Guns were to come from *Waterford* by Sea : In the mean time, the Besiegers made themselves Masters of a small Fort near *Limerick*, called *Clonmel*, the Garrison surrendring at Discretion, and being all made Prisoners of War, by which means they opened a Passage into a wide Campaign Country, abounding with Forage, which was the main thing they wanted.

By this time the great Guns being come up, the Batteries were raised and all things made ready for making Breaches

ches in the Walls ; on the 17th. . . .
the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant-General, Major-General *Kirk*, and *Petteau*, Sir *Henry Bellasis* Brigadiers, with seven Battalions, entered the Trenches, and advanced 300 paces, and took two Redoubts from the Enemy ; on the 18th. they were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Douglas*, Lord *Sidney*, and the Count of *Nassau*, Major-Generals, and Brigadier *Stewart* ; who approached another strong Redoubt of the Enemies. On the 19th. they were relieved by the Prince of *Wirtemberg* and others, who continued to advance towards the said Redoubt ; and on the 20th. Lieutenant *Douglas*, &c. being on the Gaurd, the Sign was given by 8 Guns about two in the Afternoon, for attacking the said Redoubt, and our men detached for this Service, being about 150 besides Officers, immediately fell on with such extraordinary Vigour and Bravery, that they entred the Fort, and drove out the Enemy, killing about 40 of them ; and a Deserter who made his escape told us, that the Enemy lost about 300 men this day. About half an hour after we had the Redoubt, the Enemy made a great Sally with Horse and Foot ; but the next day
we

we finished the Trenches, so as to hinder any more Sallies of that Nature; and on the 22^d. raised a great Battery against their high Towers, and levelled them, and in the Night-time threw several Bombs, and Carcasses into the Town, setting many Houses in a Flame, which took up a considerable time to quench; and on the 23^d. continued to throw Red-hot Balls and Bombs, which did great Execution in Firing, putting the Besieged into a mighty Consternation, as being no where safe from the Force of these deadly Engines; nor could they not extinguish the Fires in the space of Six hours: On the 24th. all our Battery were finished, and 30 pieces of Cannon mounted on them, and the Trenches the next day advanced within 30 paces of the Ditch; on the 26th. the Shot widened the Breach, that was made in the Wall the-day before, and beat down part of their Counterscarps and Palisadoes. On the 27th. the King ordered an Attack to be made on the Counterscarp, which was begun about Three in the Afternoon, a detached Party of Granadiers made the Onset, and were seconded by other Detachments, who with great Resolution gained the Counterscarp, and a
Fort

Fort the Enemy had under the Wall ;
 but in the heat of Action, instead of
 Lodging themselves as they were or-
 dered, seeing the Breach open, they rash-
 ly attempted to enter the Town, fol-
 lowing the Run-away Irish that moun-
 ted the Breach ; so that the Besieged tur-
 ning their Cannon on them with Car-
 tridge-shot, a great many of them were
 cut off, and some blown up, or hurt
 by a Mine sprung in the Ditch ; the
 Dispute lasted for the space of Three
 hours, mostly against the Old French
 Soldiers, and in it is supposed, we had
 killed and wounded about 100, and
 of the Enemy, though their Loss could
 not be known to us, no doubt as many.
 On the 28th. at Night, our Trenches
 were advanced about 20 Yards, and we
 had enlarged the Breaches, and every
 one was in Expectation of a general
 Assault, but the Rains falling so excessive-
 ly, and the Rivers beginning to over-flow,
 the Garrison being withal extremely
 strong, this Siege proved not so Suc-
 cessfull as was expected, for his Maje-
 sty to spare his men, and avoid the ma-
 ny Ill conveniences he foresaw, by rea-
 son of the Advancement of the Season,
 thought fit, on the 30th. to send away

the Cannon, and heavy Baggage, and the next day the Army decamped, and marched off in good Order towards *Clonmel*, from whence a strong Party was detached towards *Cork*, and *King-sale*: And indeed there appeared on all hands, a very great Reason for the raising this Siege, for by reason of the Water his Majesties Forces could not attack it on all sides; so that the Besieged were not constrained to divide their Forces, and the Walls were of such an extraordinary Thickness and Hardness, that the Cannon made the Breaches with much Difficulty; and moreover *Tyrconnel* had taken Care, before the coming of our Army, to lay the Country as much Waste as he could for several miles round; so that our men were constrained to go a great way for Forage and Provision, and the continual Rains and bad Weather, that happened about that time, had so moistened the Ground, that the Camp was all in a Quagmire up to the Ancles, and to the Knees in some places; a great deal of Water was in the Trenches, and the River *Shannon* began to swell and overflow, which afterward quite filled them up, and drowned the Fields round about;

about; so that at least the Communication of Quarters would have been hindred, if not many men destroyed by the Innundation, as has often happened by the overflowing of that great River.

All these pregnant Reasons obliged his Majesty to abandon the Siege, and refer the reducing *Limerick* to a more favourable Season and Opportunity; so that after he had raised the Siege, and found that the Season would not permit him the undertaking of any Consideration meriting his Presence, he resolved to return for *England*, constituting the Lord Viscount *Sidney*, and Sir *Thomas Conningsby* Governours of *Ireland*, and having as well as could be expected, settled the other Offices and Trusts in confiding hands, and giving all necessary Orders, his Majesty embarked, Accompanied by the Prince of *Denmark*, and attended by his men at *Duncannon*, and arrived safe at *Kingsroad* near *Bristol*; and so having Dined at a Farmer's-house by the way, to put off the many Invitations of the Nobility that time would have delayed, he came to *Windsor*, to the extraordinary Joy, and Rejoycing of the whole Kingdom, for his safe Return and Suc-

cess in *Ireland*; and now having been so long detained in *Ireland*, let us look a little back into the Affairs of *England*.

The Queen, in whom the Regency was placed, during the King's absence, managed the weighty Affairs of Government with extraordinary Prudence and Conduct, as appeared in the raising the *Militia*, and keeping a strict Eye over such dissaffected Persons, as perhaps wanted but an opportunity to rise in Arms, had they found the French forward to Land; but her Majesties Care, and the good Order she took for every thing, broke all their Measures, and prevented the mischiefs that threatned the Kingdom; so that the French Fleet as strong and numerous as they were, durst attempt nothing considerable on the Coast; the *Militia* of *London* shewed their willing and chearful Resolution, to oppose the Attempts of the Enemy in a gallant appearance in *Hide-Park*, before her Majesty, to her great Satisfaction; being between 9 and 10000 effectual men, well Armed and appointed, and the whole *Militia* of *England* up in Arms in their respective Counties, were computed to be about 150000 Horse and Foot,

Foot: Upon Complaints against the Earl of Torrington, for the Miscarriage in the Fleet, he was sent for in Custody of Messengers, and appeared before the Council at *White Hall*, by whom in regard there were strong presumptions against his Lordship, he was committed to the Tower, and carried thither by Water, to prevent, perhaps, any Rudeness that might have been occasioned by the incensed Rabble.

The wounded of Dutch and English Seamen came daily to *London*, where they were provided for in the several Hospitals, the People, all the way they came, bestowing Money on them; and when they were recovered, Care was taken to send the former into *Holland*; and as soon as we had certain information that the French Fleet had quitted the Coast, and were gone into their Harbours, the Trained-Bands, and other *Militia* were sent home; in the mean time a great many Hands were set at work, to Rig and Equip the Fleet with all speed, so that 32 Men of War rode at *Spithead*, and the Dutch had recruited again to 28 stout Ships, and came to to the *Gunfleet*, having immediate Orders to joyn the English, and eight Re-

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giments were embarked at *Portsmouth*, not counting the Marine Regiments, Commanded by the Earl of *Marlborough* in Chief, as General, and Mr. *Trelawney*, as Major-General ; there was shipped likewise, all manner of Warlike Ammunition, and in brief, whatever is necessary for the Field, or the Siege of Towns ; so that it being not certainly known on what design they were bent at such a season of the Year, the Peoples Conjectures were various ; but it soon appeared they were bound for *Ireland*, and what they did there you'll find in the sequel of this History.

About this time we had News of the great Success of the English over the French in *America*, and that they had beaten them out of the Isle of *St. Christophers*, and many other places of Note, and taken great Booties of Cattel, Corn, and others Stores, and Provisions : And from *America* we have further notice, that a great number of French were, according to the Articles agreed on, sent to *Martinico*, and that the English had reduced the Fort on the Island of *Statie* ; and farther Advice, that two of our Privateers fell in with Twelve Merchant Ships on the Coast of *England*, bound for

for St. *Maloes*, under the Convoy of a Frigat of Twelve Guns, and took four of them, forcing the rest on shore about *Cherbourg*, where they were all shipwrecked, except the Frigat, and most of the Men drowned.

On the Eighth of *September*, the Parliament met at *Westminster*, when, after a short continuance, the House of Peers adjourned to the Friday following, and the Commons till the ensuing Thursday; and His Majesty was pleased to order in Council, a Commission to be prepared for the Proroguing the Parliament, to the second day of *October* ensuing, and a Proclamation was issued out, to give notice, that the Parliament should then sit; and to require the Peers of this Realm, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of the House of Commons, to give their Attendance on the said second day of *October* accordingly; and no sooner was the notice of His Majesties Glorious Atchievements spread abroad, but the Ambassadors, and Ministers of Forreign Potentates, congratulated his Success, and Universal Joy, filled the Courts of the Neighbouring Princes.

The Parliament of *Scotland* sitting, gave their Majesties a new Subsidy of

three Months Cess on Lands, and layed a Tax of Fourteen-Pence upon every Fire-Hearth, (Hospitals, and such as live upon Charity, only accepted,) and a discovery was made, that the Collonels, *Buchan*, and *Cannon*, intended to go Northward, and joyn the Earl of *Seaford*, and the rest of those of the Name of *Mckenzy*, to have surprized the Garrison of *Inverness*; but they marching over the Hills, and coming within Eighteen Miles of *Sterling*, where the Earl of *Drumlanerig* was posted with 3000 Horse and Foot, he attacked them, and the Major-General *Mackay* being in the Rear, as in pursuit, upon the Advice that had been given; the design was altogether frustrated, and the Rebels obliged, after a long fatigue, to shift for themselves, receiving a considerable Loss, insomuch, that they being daily discouraged, again dwindled away, notwithstanding the fair promises that had been made them of extraordinary supply of Men, and Money; and the wiser part, or such as had other ways wherewithal to subsist, withdrew, and left the more obstinate, to strive against the Stream, that would in all probability drive them back to their Ruine; and perhaps after
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the many Attempts of open Force, our Enemies might have proceeded to have given us the most fatal blow in the world, by base and ignoble ways, and villainous attempts. We shall for once, begging his pardon in this matter, quote the New Observer, an Author of Credit.

‘ When we reflect, (says he) upon the
 ‘ horrible Methods put in practice by this
 ‘ Embroiler of *Christendom* (meaning, as
 we suppose, by the foregoing Para-
 graphs, the French King) ‘ to rid him-
 ‘ self of those he fears; there are to be
 ‘ found in all the Steps of an Illustrious
 ‘ Life, some of the brightest Rays of Be-
 ‘ nign Providence, that in an especial man-
 ‘ ner, watches over Kings. If a certain
 ‘ great man, (says he) late in their Majesties
 ‘ own hearing, had not given a hint of a
 ‘ singular piece of Villany designed a-
 ‘ gainst their wonderful Life, I should not
 ‘ have ventured to mention it here, though
 ‘ acquainted with it before: Yes! to the
 ‘ Eternal Infamy of the Apollion of *Eu-*
 ‘ rope be it said, That sacred Life was in
 ‘ equal hazard from the Cannons, and
 ‘ from the Poniard, and from a Poniard
 ‘ employed, and payed by *France*; what
 ‘ all the Engines of Death were not able to
 ‘ do in the Field, was to be supplied by
 ‘ an Assassinate at home, and the thred of

a glorious Life which stood proof against all Efforts of open War, was designed to be cut off by a secret Treachery. Let then this designed Parricide, be ranked amongst the rest of the inglorious Actions of a Reign, fatal to its own Subjects, to its Neighbours, and to Mankind in general; and if there be any knowledge of Humane Affairs in another World, let the Manes of the Illustrious Duke of *Lorain* rest satisfied with the approaching Revenge of a Prince his Friend, upon their common Enemy that had doomed them both, tho' with different Success, to the same dismal Fate. And thus far this Author, in this Matter, to whose judicious Papers, in other cases, we refer the Reader, as approved, and applauded by most.

By this we may see, the persons of good Kings are Sacred, and above common Danger, the Eyes of Providence ever watching over them, and the Guardian-Angels ever hovering round about them, that they may remain in safety, even when the greatest Dangers threaten.

About this time the Dutch & English Privateers made great prize of the French,
 three

three Dutch Privateers arriving on the 16th. of *September* with seven Prizes at *Mounts-Bay*, where they had been cruising, and some of the French Privateers thinking to fetch them up, and recover the Prizes, were put to flight upon the appearance of Sir *Cloufly Shovel*, with the Squadron of English Men of War, under his Command, who sent two of his Frigates to give them the Chace, and three *Flushing* Privateers, one of 20, another of 16, and the third of 14 Guns, brought into the same Port, Nine Prizes, several of them laden with Sugars, Indico, and Tobacco, from the *West-Indies*, and some with Wines, and Brandies, and the rest were bound for *Ireland*, with Necessaries, and Provisions, for the supply of the Enemy; and Captain *Young*, in the *Grafton* Frigate, having notice, that a French Privateer of six Guns, and two Pattereroes, and fifty Men, had taken about *Portland*, a Vessel belonging to *Pool*, he immediately sailed out of the Harbour of *Weymouth*, and being got up with the Frenchman, after some dispute, took him, and carried him into *Dartmouth*, and a Dutch Caper brought in a French Vessel of Forty Tun; and soon after the *Grafton*

ton Sloop brought into *Dartmouth*, a French Privateer of six Guns, and two Pattereroes with forty eight Men belonging to *Dunkirk*, which she took after a running Fight of three hours, in which the French had nine Men killed, and as many wounded, and on our side, only four wounded; so that by this we may see if so many be taken in a short space, the French Trade, and Piracies at Sea, are in likelihood, in a fair way, to be weakened, and in a short time may be brought to nothing, though their Confederacies on the Coast of *Barbary*, so often solicited, should joyn with them in all their Designs, to interrupt the Trade of the two Nations.

All this while the Affairs of *Scotland* went on very prosperously, and the face of things in that Kingdom looked very pleasantly, the King's Forces prevailing in all places, and even those that headed the Rebels were disheartned, upon notice the French Fleet was gone home, and that no Commotions happened in *England*, to favour their Design; but that which disquieted them most, was the disappointments of Ammunition and Provision, without the latter, especially, they knew they could not
subsist

subſiſt, & the Rocks & Mountains afforded little, the barren Iſlands leſs, to which they had reſerved their laſt Retreat, in hopes to be fetch'd off; but when they were certainly informed, that the late King, and the French had left *Ireland*, and *Boisſeau*, the Governour of *Limerick*, had quitted that place; many threw away their Arms, and went to their Habitations, reſolving to live privately; others who were ſenſible their Characters would make them be taken notice of, came in and ſubmitted.

They had notice our Fleet was abroad upon ſome extraordinary Deſign, and knew not but it was to attack them in the Rear, and by that means they ſhould be barred of any Retreat; but the Deſign of the Fleet, which made many wonder, to think whereto it would tend, was otherways diſpoſed, for it ſtood away to the Coaſt of *Ireland*, ſo unexpectedly to thoſe that were in Arms there for the late King, as to ſtartle, and put them into Confuſion, eſpecially on the Sea-Coaſt, and immediately roused thoſe out of their Security, whoſe incredulity only imagin'd it at firſt a Fantom, or a Fleet in the Clouds, only Imaginary, and not Subſtantial; but the loud
 roar-

roaring of the Cannons, to give notice of their coming to our Forces, Quartered thereabouts, soon convinced them of their Mistake.

The Lord *Marlborough* arriving with the Fleet in *Cork* Harbour, resolving to attack that place, Major-General *Scravenmore* with 1200 Horse, and Dragoons, who, together, with Major-General *Tetteau*, and two Battalions of *Danes* who were posted near the black Water, marched to joyn him, and soon after several Detachments out of the Dutch, and French Regiments, which with those *Danes*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg* Commands in Person, made a Body of about 4000 Foot; and although a strong Party of the Enemy were gathered under the Duke of *Berwick*, who stiled himself General Commander of *Ireland*; they upon the News of this important Conjunction of our Sea, and Land Forces retreated from *Bri*, and were followed by Lieutenant General *Douglas*, with a resolution to attack them, but were hindered in that design, by the Bogs, and Defiles that covered the Enemies Camp. And about this time we had notice, that the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, and the Count *De Lauzun* were gone for *France* with the

(III)

the French Forces, as despairing of maintaining the Interest of King *James* in *Ireland*, having set sail two days sooner than was designed, upon notice, that a Squadron of English Ships, were coming that way, and therefore their hasty flight occasioned them to leave many of their Sick in the Suburbs of *Galloway*.

The Fleet, as is said, arriving the 21st. of *September*, before *Cork* Harbour, came to an Anchor, the Floud being down, and little Wind, and the next day entered the Harbour, receiving some Shot from a Battery of eight Guns, but having sent two or three Armed Boats on shore, the Enemy were forced from their Guns, and they being dismounted, their Carriages, were thrown into the Sea: the following day about four in the Morning, the greatest part of the Land-Forces were sent up to the Passage, six Miles from *Cork*, the rest marching in the Afternoon; so that the 24th. between 5 and 600 Seamen, Gunners, and Carpenters were Detached, to be employed in mounting, and placing the Cannon, to batter the Town, and then, before day, divers Boats with Armed Men, were sent up to assist in attacking the place, Stores and Provisions for their sub-

Subsistence arriving from *Waterford*; and upon our encamping within a Mile of the Town, the Enemy drew out, but upon our Firing some small pieces of Cannon upon two Troops of their Dragoons, they all retired, and that Evening 1000 Men were detached with Orders to possess themselves of several Advantageous Posts within Musquet-shot of the Town, upon which the Enemy set Fire to the Suburbs; and thereupon the Earl of *Marlborough*, with several Officers, went to take a nearer view, and found the Enemy had quitted a place called *Catts-Fort*, of which an advanced Detachment immediately took Possession, and then the Camp advanced within Musquet-shot on the South; and the *Danish* Forces under the Command of the Prince of *Wirtemberg* did the like on the North; so that on the 26th. of *September*, our Guards were advanced unto the Ruins of the Suburbs, & played upon the Old Fort from two Batteries, and the next day made a Breach in the Wall, from Two Batteries of 24 Pounders, and Three 18 Pounders; so that fearing our men would enter by Storm, they beat a Parley in the Evening, sending out an Officer to Capitulate, and Hostages

Hostages were exchanged; but the Enemy not agreeing to the Terms proposed, on the 8th. in the Morning, Four Regiments were appointed under the Command of Brigadier *Churchill*, to pass to the Island lying near the Wall, where the Breach was made, which passing through the Water; they performed with great Courage, although at Low-tide it was up to the Armpits; the Granadiers Commanded by the Lord *Colchester*, having the Van, marched forward, exposed to all the Enemies Fire, through the Island, within 20 Yards of the Town-wall. Among the Volantiers, who went on with the first Detachment, were the Duke of *Grafton*, who was dangerously wounded with a Shot, of which soon after he died; the Lord *O Brian*, Collonel *Granville*, Captain *Cornwall*, Captain *Leighton*, Captain *Fairborne*, Captain *Neville*, and several other Sea-Officers; and immediately after this, the Enemy beat a Second Parley, but the Lord *Marlborough* would allow them no other Conditions, than to be Prisoners of War, and to that they agreeing, the Capitulation was Signed.

And:

And was to this Effect, *viz.* That the Garrison should be received Prisoners of War, that there should be no prejudice done to the Officers, Soldiers or Inhabitants; that the General would use his endeavour to obtain his Majesties Clemency towards them; that they should deliver up the Old Fort within an hour, and the Two Gates of the City, the next day at 8 in the Morning; that all the Protestant Prisoners should be immediately released; that all the Arms of the Garrison, and Inhabitants should be put into a secure place, and that an exact Account should be given of the Magazines, as well Provision, as Ammunition; and accordingly the same Night, we put 200 men into the Old Fort, and the next Morning took Possession of the Town; the Garrison, which consisted of between 4 and 5000 men, being made Prisoners of War, according to the Articles of Agreement, among whom of Note, were the Earls of *Clancarty* and *Tyrone*, Collonel *Macgillicot*, who was Governour, with several other Officers, and in the taking this Important place, on our part, not above 50 men were killed.

Upon

Upon this great Success, the Enemies flying, Army retired farther, and a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, were sent out of our Camp, to Summon the Town and Forts of *Kingsale*; a very advantagious Sea-Port, and things being put in order here, the Army soon followed; for on the 1st. of *October*, the Earl of *Marlborough* marched out of *Cork* to *Five-mile-Bridge* and the next day came near the Town, which was possessed by an advanced Detachment, who prevented the Enemy from burning it in their retreat to the Forts; and towards the Evening he encamped, and took his Posts about the new Fort, and Major General *Fetteau* was ordered with 800 men to attack the Old Fort, in which the Deserters and others reported, there were but 150; in order to which, he passed the River in Boats, he found there, which prevented his going ten miles about, and by break of day, on the 3^d. of *October* stormed the place, making a shew of attacking it, where it was weakest; whilst in the mean time, he caused Detachment to make an Assault in another place, where the Enemy least apprehended it; and this succeeded so well, bath

that our Men all at once gained the Bastions, at what time several Barrels of Powder took fire, and blew up above 50 of the Enemy, and many others were killed by our men, the rest flying into an old Castle in the midst of the Fort; for instead of 150 as had been reported, there were about 450 men in the place, of which about 220 were killed and blown up, and the rest submitting, were made Prisoners.

During this Consternation, some endeavouring to escape to the New Fort by Water, and the Tide being against them; they were mostly killed in their Boats, by our Shot from the Shoar; as for the Governour of this Fort, and several Officers, they were found dead upon the Ramparts, and our Soldiers got a great deal of Plunder.

This Fort being intirely won, the Lord *Marlborough* sent to Summon the New Fort, that yet held out; to which, the Governour sent word, that it would be time enough to Talk of that a Month hence: whereupon the heavy Cannon coming up, two Attacks were ordered to be made by the English on the Right, and the *Danes* on the Left, and continued, from the Batteries raised, to
play

play against the place with great
Fury.

Whilst these breathing Thunders
were shaking our Enemies out of their
strong Holds, a thing very unusual in
these parts, a terrible Earthquake hap-
pened at *Dublin*, and in divers parts of
England, giving at one and the same in-
stant very terrible shocks.

On the 5th. of *October*, the Trenches
were opened against the new Fort ; and
on the 9th. they had advanced them to
the Counterscarp, but the ill Weather
hindered the coming up of our Cannon
till the 11th. at what time part of it
arrived ; and on the 12th. in the Morn-
ing, Six pieces were mounted at the
Danes attack, and two Mortars at the
English, which Fired all that day ; on
the 13th. Two 24 Pounders were placed
on the same Battery, and on the 14th. the
rest of the Cannon arrived, three of which
were placed on the English Battery ; for
the *Danes* on their side had made a rea-
sonable large Breach ; and the Night
following, to disturb the Enemy, they
made a false attack : on the 15th. the
Cannon played all the Morning, and
every thing was prepared to have laid
our Galleries over the Ditch, but at
One

One a Clock the Enemy beat a Party, and desired Hostages might be exchanged, in Order to a Treaty about the surrender of the Fort; which being done, the Articles were Agreed and Signed about Midnight; by which the middle *Bastion* was to be delivered up the next Morning, and the Garrison, consisting of about 1200 men, to march out the next day after, with their Arms and Baggage, and to be conducted to *Limerick*: in taking this place there were killed and wounded, in the several attacks about 150 men; and now there having been divers Persons made Prisoners of War at this place *Cork* and other places, several of the Principal of them, were sent Prisoners to *England*, amongst others, Collonel *Ricant*, who escaped out of the *Tower of London*; but we hear since, he was taken in *Kent*, upon his applying himself to a Justice of Peace, for a Passport to go to *Holland*, and recommitted to the *Tower*.

About this time, we had a very full Account of the proceedings of our Forces, against the French in the *West-Indies*, or *Leeward Islands*; of which it will not be amiss, to set down a brief Account for the Satisfaction of those that have

have Relations there, or Trade thither, viz.

As soon as the Fleet, commanded by Captain *Lawrence Wright*, arrived at *Nevis*, the Governour raised the Forces of that Island, and of *Antigua* and *Montserrat*, and Embarking, set Sail towards *St. Christopher's*, and came to *Frigats-Bay*, with a Design to Land some Forces; but finding the Coast Guarded by about One thousand men, that had strongly intrenched it, it was resolved, that Sir *Timothy Thornhill* with between Four or five thousand men, should Land the following Night in another small Bay, about half a mile from that, and fall upon the Backs of the Enemy in their Trenches, and by that means facilitate the Landing of the rest at *Frigats-Bay*, and accordingly about one in the Morning they were all Landed, and were guided over the Mountains by a *Negro*, and by break of day they met a Party of the Enemy, but soon routed them, and beat them to their main Body; so that in this Consternation, General *Codrington* Landed with about 600 men, and attacked the Enemy on the other side, who after a resistance of Two hours were beaten from their Trenches, and attacked

put to flight, and during the heat of this Action, the rest of our Forces landed, and pitched their Colours in the the French Trenches ; and being put in Order marched towards *Backstar* ; but in about 4 miles march they found the Enemy, that had Rallied and posted, between, Two Hills ; so that a hot Dispute began, but our men advancing close upon them, after an hours fighting, put them to flight, and so marched to *Backstar* without Interruption ; whereupon Captain *Wright* weighed with his Squadron, and Sailed down to *Backstar* Road, with a Resolution to batter the Town and Fort ; but the Enemy spared him that trouble , for they had abandoned them before his coming, and fled to the Mountains, leaving part of the Town on Fire ; and in the mean time the General continued his March with the Land-Forces, and Lodged them on a plain about a mile beyond the Town, near the *Jesuites College* ; having sent a Party to the Town to quench the fire, which they quickly did.

In these Actions we had about 130 men killed and wounded, and some of them of Note, and of the Enemy about 200 were killed ; however, the General resolved

resolved to follow the Enemy, and the Fleet thereupon set Sail into *Old Road*, near which the Land Forces then encamped, and brought several Guns on shoar; it was resolved, that a Battery should be raised against a Fort the Enemy had there, and after a considerable Battery, and forcing the main Body of the Enemy to retire, that then lay encamped at a small distance, the Fort desired a Truce for Three days, and the next Morning sent Articles about surrendering being allowed to march out with all the Baggage they could carry, and about Forty Gentlemen with their Arms: this Garrison at the beginning of the Siege consisted of 480 men, but 60 were killed and wounded in the Siege

Upon this Surrender, Sir *Timothy Thornhill* with his Regiment marched to the Island of *St. Eustacia*, where he Land-
ed without any resistance; they had in that Island a strong Fort, which, upon the sight of our Land Forces and Fleet, beat a Parley, and though at first they came to no Agreement, yet seeing our great Guns mounted, they upon a Second Partly surrendered, upon the Terms given those of *St. Christopher's*; and in this Fort there were about 80 men, so that

the scattered Remains of the French Army, seeing all lost, fled to the Woods and Mountains, having for the most part sent their Wives and Children to other Islands.

On this occasion, so serviceable to the Crown of *England*, General *Codrington*, Captain *Wright*, Admiral of the of the Fleet, Collonel *Holt*, Commander of the Duke of *Balton's* Regiment, Sir *Timothy Thornhill*, who commanded the *Militia* of those Islands, with all other Officers and Soldiers in general, behaved themselves with great Conduct and Bravery in their respective Stations, shewing great Resolution and Affection to their Majesties Service.

And now divers Addresses were presented to his Majesty, to Congratulate his Safety and happy Return; and the Parliament was not slow in considering ways, to raise a considerable Fund of Money, to carry on vigorously the War at Land and Sea; for although a great part of *Ireland* was reduced by the Success of his Majesties Arms, yet those that held out were not so contemptible, but they might be doubted: And indeed, soon after the taking *Kingsale*, the Enemy with 1500 Horse and Dragoons

goons advanced to *Macrone*, the rest of their Troops being reckoned, in all between 8 and 10000 men, not being above Five miles behind; but upon notice that Lieutenant *Ginkle* was marching towards them, with the Forces quartered about *Cashel*, they decamped, and hastened towards *Limerick*, and in their retreat plundered and burnt several Towns and Villages, though they wanted wherewith. all to subsist. On the 12th. of *October*, the *Breda* Frigate took fire in *Cork* Harbour, and blew up, so that most of the men were lost; Captain *Tennet* the Commander was taken up alive, and died within two hours after, and of 26 Irish Officers and Soldiers, who were Prisoners on Board, not above 4 or 5 were saved; soon after this we had the Account of Lieutenant General *Douglas* who had taken the Castles of *Bahom* and *Rea*, in which *Baldarock O Donnell* had put a 100 men, who were all made Prisoners of War; so that by reducing these two important places, the Irish were confined to the Province of *Ulster*, yet they continued Roving about in Parties, and burnt several Villages and lone Houses; however, being frequently met by our men, divers were cut off, and upon no-

tice, they had a Design upon *Cuperquin*, and the other Passes upon the Black-Water; Lieutenant-General *Ginkle* immediately drew his Troops that way, and marched to *Clonmell*; upon which they retired with all imaginable speed, burning by the way, the Lord of *Orrery's* House at *Charleville*. And now a parcel of Vagabond People got together, and chose themselves Leaders, called by the Name of Rapparees, and did great mischief in Plundering the Villagers, taking away and destroying their Cattle, and many times Firing their Houses, and murdering them: to prevent which growing mischief, our Forces were Quartered in the most advantagious Posts, and frequently snapped them up, and many of them were put to Death, as Thieves and Robbers, not being Soldiers of War. The Design of expelling the Rebels out of *Scotland*, was about this time put in Execution with great Vigour; so that it was thought convenient to dispossess them of the strong Holds, they yet maintained in that Kingdom; and thereupon the Castle of *Fedret* was attacked, but those that were in Garrison perceiving our Forces preparing to storm it, desired a Parley, and after a short time to debate

debate about the matter, & those that held it surrendered at Discretion, and the Lord *Fendrat* with 18 Persons, more of Quality; besides their Servants, &c. were made Prisoners: but to allay this good News, we had Advice from the Isle of *Mull*, whether some of the Principal of the Rebels were retired, that the *Dartmouth* Frigate which came to block them up, and hinder their escape, was driven from her Anchor in the Sound of *Mull* by a violent Storm, that suddenly arose and forced upon a Rock, where she broke in pieces; and Captain *Porringer* the Commander, with most of the Men perished in the Waters; yet the Earl of *Argyle* entered that Island with his Forces, and put the Rebels to great Distress.

On the 21st. of *October*, an humble Address was presented to their Majesties, from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of *Nottingham*, by one of the Aldermen, Accompanied with divers of the Gentry of the County, to Congratulate his Majesties Success in *Ireland*, and his happy Return, which was graciously received.

The renowned Duke of *Grafton's* Body being brought over from *Ireland*, was received and interred with all manner of Honour, Decency and Respect, as became a Person of his Quality Conduct and Valour, and on the 28th. the Earl of *Marlborough* arrived at *Kensington* from *Kingsale*, having disposed of things in *Ireland* to the best advantage, and was very favourably received by their Majesties, and much applauded for his Valour and Conduct, in reducing two such important places as *Cork* and *Kingsale*, in so short a time, and with so little Loss.

The *Sieur de la Tour* Baron of *Bourdeaux*, Counsellour of State to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, President of the *Finances* in the *Savoy*, Intendent of his Household, and his Envoy Extraordinary to their Majesties, had on the Second of *November* his first publick Audience of the King and Queen to congratulate their Majesties happy Accession to the Crown; and since the Speeches he made have received such general Approbation that we must acknowledge it is not without reason that the Court of *Savoy* is looked upon as one of the most politick Courts of *Europe*, it will not be amiss to recite the Speeches he made, as we find them done into English. The

The Speech of the Duke of Savoy's Envoy to the King of England.

Sir,

HIS Royal Highness congratulates Your Majesty's glorious Access to the Crown, due to your Birth, merited by your Vertue, and maintained by your Valour. Providence ordain'd it for your Sacred Head, for the Accomplishment of Heavens Designs from all Eternity; - that Providence, which after long forbearance, raises up chosen Instruments at length to suppress Violence, and protect Justice: The wonderful beginnings of your Reign are assur'd Presages of the Blessings which Heaven is preparing for the Integrity of your Intentions, which have no other Aim than to restore this flourishing Kingdom to that Grandeur which it anciently enjoyed; and to break off those Chains, under the weight of which all Europe at present groans. This magnanimous Design, so worthy the Hero of our Age, soon fill'd his Royal Highness with unspeakable Joy, tho' he were constrain'd to keep it undisclos'd for a time in the privacies of his Heart; and

if afterwards he could not forbear to let it break forth, the Obligation for that Happiness is due to your Majesty, who have at length inspir'd him with Hopes of Liberty, after so many years of Servitude.

My Words, and the Treaty which I have already sign'd at the Hague with your Majesties Envoy, but faintly express my Master's passionate Desire to unite himself to your Majesty by an inviolable Devotion to your Service. The Honour which he has of being one that appertains to your Majesty, has knit the first knot of this Union; and the Protection You grant him with so much Generosity, has brought it to the perfection of being indissoluble. These are the sincere Sentiments of his Royal Highness, with which I dare not presume to intermix any thing of my own: For how ardent soever my Zeal may be, how profound soever my Veneration of your Majesty's Glory, I know not how better to express it, than by the Silence of Respect and Admiration.

The Envoy addressing himself
to the Queen, made this
Speech.

Madam,

Vertue, at the same time with your
Majesties, ascended the Throne, and
all Europe beheld it with Admiracion. But
the Effects have been to none more joyfully
Grateful, than to his Royal Highness, while
You have the Goodness to be the Support of
his Concerns, and He the Honour to depend
so nearly on your Majesty. I return your
Majesty most humble Thanks on his behalf,
and beg your Protection of a Prince most con-
fidently assur'd that he shall still uphold the
Dignity of his High Degree, if Heaven vouch-
safes to support the Justice of his Cause, by
the King's Valour and your Majesty's Pru-
dence. That Prudence which you made ap-
pear last Summer after a most wonderful
manner, not only winning the Hearts of
your Subjects by the Mildness of your Go-
vernment, but striking a Terror into your
Enemies by the Constancy of your Courage.
This is a Felicity that will always attend
your Majesties Heroic Vertues, and unite to

your Immortal Glory, the Eternal Happiness of your Kingdoms. And this, Madam, is that which I altogether wish, with as fervent a Zeal, as the most faithful of your Servants.

The 4th. of *November* being his Majesties Birth-day, was celebrated with great Demonstrations of Joy and dutifull Affection to their Majesties and their Government; the Nobility and Gentry appeared at Court in great Splendour, and in the Evening were entertained with a very rare Consort of Musick, Vocal and Instrumental; and afterwards with a Play: And the 5th. of *November* (ever memorable for the miraculous Discovery of the Powder Treason, in the Reign of King *James the First*, and for a Second Deliverance in his present Majesties Arrival to overthrow and put to the rout Popery and Arbitrary Power) was likewise observed with extraordinary Solemnity and a general Rejoycing through *England*; and his Majesty put forth his Proclamation for the apprehending divers notorious High-way-men, who for many years had infested the Roads with Robberies and Outrages, with a Reward of 10 l. upon which

which, several of them have been taken, and amongst others *John Benner, alias Freeman*, commonly called the *Golden Farmer*, who having received Sentence at the *Old-Bailey*, for the Murther of one *Taylor*, he was executed on a Gibbit, at *Salisbury-Court-end* in *Fleet-street*, where he shot *Taylor*, in endeavouring to apprehend him. And about this time a mighty Storm arose, continuing for two days and nights, the Wind mostly at *South*, making a great havock and destruction at Sea and Land, insomuch that about 20 Merchants Ships, and others, were accounted to be cast away upon our Coast, and in the Harbours, and forcing some disabled French Ships into our Ports; the Men rather chusing to be taken than swallowed in the Waves; yet our Men of War rid it out very well, and those that stood out to Sea recovered their Ports after the Storm was allayed. And about the beginning of this Month one *Mrs. May Wharton*, an Heiress, being taken away from her Guardianess, his Majesty was pleased to issue out the following Proclamation for apprehending the Persons mentioned therein, viz.

Whereas

VV Hereas We have received Information, that James Campbel, commonly called Captain Campbel, Archibald Montgomery, and Sir John Johnston, together with divers other ill disposed Persons, designing to Ravish, and against her Will, to marry Mary Wharton, only Child of Philip Wharton Esquire, being a Virgin of a great Estate, and about the Age of Thirteen years; for that purpose, did Arm and Assemble themselves, and having found opportunity on Friday the Fourteenth day of November, in the Evening, at Great Queen-street, did in a forcible manner seize upon the said Mary Wharton, and carry her away; We have therefore thought fit (upon the Advice of Our Privy-Council) to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby Command and Require all our Loving Subjects, to discover, take, and apprehend the said James Campbel, Archibald Montgomery, and Sir John Johnston, and all others their Confederates, wherever they may be found, and to carry them before the next Justice of Peace or Chief Magistrate, whom we do hereby require to commit them to the next Goal: And we do also hereby give notice to all Persons, that shall be Aiding and Assisting in the concealing of the said

said James Campbel, Archibald Montgomerie, or Sir John Johnston, or any of their Confederates, or furthering their, or any of their Escape, that they shall be proceeded against for such their Offence, with the utmost rigour and severity according to Law.

In pursuance to this Proclamation, Sir John Johnston was apprehended, and upon his Tryal at the *Old-Baily*, was Convicted, and receiving Sentance of Death, was accordingly executed at *Ay-burn*; the others named in the Proclamation, were so prudent as to make their escapes, and we do not hear any of them are as yet apprehended; *Parson Clewer*, *Mrs. Collingwood*, and her Maid, who were tryed with Sir John Johnston, were acquitted, as not being present at the first seizing the young Lady, but collaterally concerned in this Affair: However, the Parliament then sitting at *Westminster*, agreed to a Bill, *For disanulling, and making void this Marriage*, and it passed into an Act, by the Royal Assent, to frustrate any claim of Marriage, that is, or shall hereafter be made by the aforementioned *James Campbel*, to *Mary Wharton*, her Estate appearing in Court, upon the Tryal of Sir John Johnston, to the value

value of 1500 *l. per Annum*, and 1000 *l.* in Effects.

Dublin, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, having, as you have heard, been reduced to His Majesties Obedience, the restless Papists grudged the English the possession of so important a place, rather, as it appears, not only wishing it were, but contriving it might be reduced to Ashes, as appeared by some Letters, found by one Mr. *Gambal*, who Commanded a scouting Party, which through fear, and hast, had been dropped by those that carried them, and amongst others, one written by Mrs. *Hoegan*, alias *Ruth Coffee*, written to her Husband, who is Collonel in the late King *James's* Army, wherein she acquainted him, that the English were secure, and negligent in their Quarters, by which means her Friends, meaning the *Rapparees*, had done considerable Service in most parts of the Kingdom, under the Obedience of the English, and more particularly in the County of *Wicklom*, where they took some Horses, and Kettle-Drums near *Mullenger*; and that the French residing in *Ireland*, were not unmindfull of their Cause; and that *Tyroonnel* would soon visit them with considerable Forces from
France.

France, and that the Soldiers in *Dublin* were few, and poor, and might be induced to do any thing for Bread; so that if *Sarsfield* moved over the *Shannon* with any considerable Force, not only the Army, but the *Militia*, would be drawn hence, and then her Friends could easily set *Dublin* on fire, by proving Incendiaries in their own Houses, and Lodgings; and whilst the People were busie in saving what was valuable from the Flames they had Force enough to destroy them: & adds, That that which hindred them in this resolution, coming to a speedy Result, was the Consideration, the Records of the whole Kingdom would be burnt in that Conflagration, that being the principal Seat of Judicature, where they were kept; but that upon more mature deliberation, they had found out a way to solve that scruple, and therefore were resolved upon the Undertaking.

The Woman who had writ this Letter, being apprehended, & brought before the Lords Justices, who had the Night before received His Majesties Letter, to call a Privy Council, they ordered Mr. *Gambal* to attend; he upon their sitting, produced the Party with the Letter, and she upon Examination, was so far from denying

denying it, that she declared she wrote it, and thought none could blame her for doing what she had done : whereupon she was secured, and the Lords Justices, to prevent the threatned Mischief, put out a Proclamation in these Words,

Sidney Tho. Conningsby,

I*T* having been observed, that divers Papists, and others, disaffected to the Government, some of whom are lately come out of the Enemy's Quarters, do daily resort unto this City of Dublin, and into the Liberties of St. Sepulchers, Thomas Court, and Donore, and do presume, not only in the day, but in the night time, to meet in Numbers, to the Intent, as we have great reason to apprehend, then to consult how to raise Disturbances, to the prejudice of their Majesties Government, and to continue the Rebellion of this Kingdom, as also to destroy the City by Fire, which some of them (as we are credibly informed) have threatened, and designed to do: for Remedy therefore, of the Mischief that may happen upon such Resort, and Meetings, We do hereby strictly Charge, and Require all Persons whatsoever, of the Popish Religion, who have not been noted Housekeepers within the City or Liberties aforesaid, for the space of Three Months last past, that within Forty Eight Hours after
the

the publishing this Our Proclamation, they depart out of the said City, and Liberties, and repair to their several Habitations, or other places in this Country, at least Ten Miles distant from this City, which if they shall neglect, or refuse to do, they shall be apprehended, and proceeded against, as Spies, and Persons designing the Disturbance of the publick Peace, and in order to the more effectual execution of this Our Proclamation, We hereby require the Lord-Mayor, and Sheriff of Dublin, and the Seneschals of the said Liberties, to cause diligent Search and Enquiry to be made immediately after the time hereby limited, for the departure of such Persons as aforesaid, in all Houses, and places throughout the City, and Liberties; and a true Account to be taken of the Names, and Qualities of such as shall be found therein not qualified as aforesaid, which is forthwith to be returned to Us, under the Hands of the said Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, and Seneschals of the said Liberties; whereupon, We will give order to have them proceeded against with the utmost Rigour of their Majesties Laws; and We do hereby further declare, That if any such Papist, or other disaffected Person, after the Fourth of December next, not being House-keepers, as aforesaid, shall repair unto the said City, or Liberties

Liberties, and there abide by the space of
 24 Hours; after such Person, or Persons
 shall come thither, without rendring Him,
 or Her, or themselves to the Lord-Mayor,
 or one of the Sheriffs or Aldermen of the said
 City, or one of the Seneschals of the said Li-
 berties, to the end it may be known in what
 House He, She, or They take up, His,
 Her, or Their Lodging; or if above the
 number of Five Papists, or disaffected Per-
 sons as aforesaid, whether House-keepers,
 or others, shall meet together in any House
 within the Cities, or Liberties aforesaid,
 on any pretence whatsoever, either by day
 or night, or shall be out of His, Her, or
 Their Lodging, or Lodgings, after Nine
 of the Clock at Night, in either of these Ca-
 ses; if any Person, or Persons shall be so
 hardy, as not to give due Obedience to Our
 Directions aforesaid, they shall be prosecuted
 with the utmost Severity, as Contemners of
 their Majesties Royal Authority: And be-
 cause Rewards, as well a Punishments, are
 necessary, conducing to the discovery of such
 as shall offend in the particulars aforesaid;
 We do hereby publish, and declare, that as
 We will severely punish such Offenders as a-
 fforesaid, the Receivers, and Harbourers of
 them contrary to this Our Proclamation, so
 we We will give a Reward of Twenty Shil-
 lings

lings to each Person who shall give Information against any such Offenders in any of the aforesaid Particulars, to be immediately payed out of their Majesties Treasury, upon Proof of such Offence, or Offences made before the Lord Mayor of the said City.

Pardon us, Reader, if this Proclamation at length may seem tedious in Reading, since in some measure it may not prove only satisfactory, as to the Resolution of the Protestants of that Kingdom, but more than probably to the saving the Metropolis of *Ireland*, from being reduced to Ashes, and the defeating the Designs the Papists had upon the Lives of its Inhabitants; and indeed, upon this, and the securing some few Persons, the whole Design was blown over as to that time.

The Commons of *England* Assembled in Parliament, out of a true Sense of His Majesties miraculous Deliverance from the Danger that so nearly threatned him in *Ireland*, and high Esteem of the Wonders his Valour acted there, made the following Address.

May

May it please your Majesty,
WE your Majesties most Dutiful, and
 Loyal Subjects, the Commons As-
 sembled in Parliament, do beg leave Hum-
 bly to represent to Your Majesty, the grateful
 Sense we have of that unparalell'd Goodness,
 and tender Affection to your People, which
 for the Rescuing your Kingdom of Ireland
 from a Tyrannous and Forreign Yoke, and
 the easing the Subjects of this Kingdom, of
 the excessive Charge of a lingering War, did
 induce you to undertake a bazardous Voyage,
 and too freely to expose to all the Dangers of
 War, that invaluable Life, upon which the
 whole Protestant Interest, and the common
 Liberty of Europe does so much depend, it
 is next under God, to your Conduct, and
 Example, that we must ascribe the Success
 of the Expedition, and to which we must owe
 our Hopes of the speedy and entire Reduction
 of that Kingdom, and in seeing our selves
 in a Condition to make your Enemies sensible
 of the Strength and Power of England, un-
 der a King who knows, and pursues its In-
 terest: We do from the bottom of our Hearts
 Congratulate Your Majesties Successes, and
 Your return to your People, who are unani-
 mously persuaded, that their Peace, Security
 and Happiness, are bounded up in your Safe-
 ty; and We do in the Name of all the Com-
 mons

mons of England, assure Your Majesty, that We will be ever ready to assist to the utmost of our Power, and as the best and truest way of expressing our Gratitude, will endeavour effectually to support your Government against all your Enemies.

This was very Graciously received by the King, as was another Address presented to the Queen, by the Members of that Honourable House, viz.

May it please Your Majesty,
WE Your most Dutiful and Royal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, do most humbly beg leave to express the deep Sense we have of the Goodness, Wisdom, and Courage, which Your Majesty did manifest in the greatest Difficulties, and most pressing Dangers, during His Majesties Absence at a time, when a powerful Enemy was upon the Coast; when the Nation was weakened in that part which is its proper Strength, and deprived of the Security of His Majesties Presence; the Resolution Your Majesty shewed in your Administration, gave Life to your Subjects, and made them exert a Strength and Force unknown to the former Reigns, and Your Zeal for the publick encouraging them to shew

show such cheerfulness in their Duty, as disappointed the hopes and designs, of all the open and secret Enemies of the Government; the grateful Remembrance of this, which renews the Memory of Our most happy times, will for ever remain in the Hearts of your People, and can never fail to be expressed in all Instances of Loyalty and Obedience from us, and all the Commons of England.

And now that Seamen might not be wanting to Man the Fleet, to be out early in the Spring; the Masters of Ships were Charged under great Penalties to carry out with them, or take and keep on Board no more English Seamen, than should be allotted them by the Commissioners of the Customs, or had been given in, on the clearing at at the Custom-house; and considerable Encouragement was given to such, as would voluntarily enter themselves on Board their Majesties Fleet; and the Parliament went chearfully on, in giving their Majesties Supplies for the carrying on the War; and amongst other Acts, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent, to an Act, for doubling the Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, during the space
of

of one Year ; and afterward was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Take this occasion with great Willingness to assure you, I am extremely sensible of the Zeal and Chearfulness of Your Proceedings in this Session of Parliament, and of the Readiness, you Gentlemen of the House of Commons, have shewed in Granting such large Supplies, towards the pressing occasions of the Navy and Army.

And I do farther assure You, that I shall not be wanting on my part, to see them carefully Applied to the Uses, for which You intend them.

At the same time I must observe to You, that the posture of Affairs abroad does necessarily require my Presence at the Hague, before the end of this Year ; and by Consequence, I must desire you to lose no time in the dispatching, and perfecting such further Supplies, as are still necessary for the Navy and Army, and not for them only ; but it is high time also, to put you in mind of making some Provision for the civil Expence of the Government, which has no Funds for its Support, since the Excise, which
was

was designed for that Service, and also other Branches of the Revenue have been applied to other publick Uses; and therefore, I must earnestly recommend it to Your speedy Consideration.

The Parliament was not slow in fulfilling his Majesties Requests, but proceeded with such indefatigable Care, Zeal and Industry, that they soon let our Enemies see, they were resolved to go Couragiously thorough with all they had undertaken.

His Majesty, who ever made it his Business to Honour and Recompence those that had well deserved it, about this time, was pleased to confer a Mark of his Royal Favour upon Collonel *Cutts*, in creating him a Baron of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Style and Title of Baron *Cutts* of *Gowran* in that Kingdom: And accordingly his Majesty dispenced his Favours to such as merited them, without respect to Degree or Person.

Scotland at this time appeared in a very good Settlement, and the Affairs of that Kingdom disposed to their Majesties Interest; insomuch, that it was not doubted, but every thing would redound to a Peace and Settlement; the Rebels being every where routed, or forced

forced to a Compliance ; and those that stood out were to extream Necessities; those that were supposed to be dangerous being every where seized, so that any Design is rendred thereby invalid.

In *Ireland* his Majesty appointed the Lords of his Privy-Council, as followeth, viz.

The Lord Primate of *Ireland*; the Lord Chancellor for the time being; the High Treasurer for the time being; the Archbishop of *Dublin* for the time being; *James* Duke of *Ormond*, *Edward* Earl of *Meath*; *Henry* Earl of *Drogheda*; *Francis* Earl of *Longford*, *Richard* Earl of *Ranelagh*, *Arthur* Earl of *Granard*, *Adam* Viscount *Lisburn*: The Bishop of *Meath* for the time being; *Robert Fitz Gerrard* Esq; the Vice-Treasurer for the time being; the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* for the time being; the Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*, for the time being; the Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, for the time being; the Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, for the time being; the Master of the *Rolls*, for the time being; the Principal Secretary of State, for the time being; the Master of the *Ordinance*, for the time being;

being Sir Henry Fant, William Hill, Esquires.

The Judges that are appointed were these : For the *Kings-Bench*, Sir Richard Raynell Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lyndon, Sir Richard Stephens one of the Justices.

For the *Common-Pleas*: Mr. Justice Cox, Mr. Justice Jeffordson.

For the *Exchequer* : Lord Chief Baron Hely, Mr. Baron Echlin, Sir Standish Harstrong, one of the Barons; and in this manner the Judicature being settled by his Majesty's indefatigable Care and Prudence, there little of doubt Remains, but these Gentlemen, supported by the Military Forces, will, by their Conduct, put that Kingdom into good Order; and divers of the Bishopricks being vacant in *Ireland*, his Majesty was pleased to dispose of them in this manner, viz.

Dr. Marsh Bishop of *Ferus*, to be Archbishop of *Cashel*, Dr. Tenison Bishop of *Killala*, to be Bishop of *Clogher*, Dr. Digby Bishop of *Limerick*, to be Bishop of *Elphin*, Dr. William King to be Bishop of *London-Derry*, Dr. Vigors Dean of *Armagh*, to be Bishop of *Ferus*, Dr. Wilson Dean of *Rapho*, to be Bishop of *Limerick*,
Dr. Fitz-

Dr. *Fitzgerald*, Dean of *Cloim*, to be Bishop of *Colnfort*, Dr. *Lloyd* Dean of *Achonry* to be Bishop of *Killala*.

About this time their Majesties ships Cruising in the Soundings, under the Command of Sir *Clausley Shovel*, discovered a French man of War of 18 Guns, and 10 Pattereroes, to which the *Crown* and *Debiford* gave Chace; and the *Crown* being got up with her after they had exchanged some Guns laid her on Board, and took her; the French Captain, and his Lieutenant were wounded; and the Master with divers men killed, and several other French ships within a short time after, were brought in by the English and Dutch; and the Lord *Sydney* and Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of the House of Commons, were sworn to be of his Majesties Privy Council.

The Earl of *Torrington* having continued a Prisoner in the *Tower*, and their Majesties having declared the Commissioners of the Admiralty invested with all the Power, Priviledge and Authority, which formerly the Admirals of *England*, were wont to enjoy, and which had been Granted them by former Parliaments, he had notice of his

Tryal, though he had desired he might be tryed in Parliament, and had been carried up to the Bar of the House of Commons; where amongst other things, he set forth, that the French had 82 men of War, and the English and Hollanders, not above 56; that in several Debates, in several Councils of War, between the English and Dutch Officers, it was concluded, That the Enemy was too strong to be attacked, and that it would be sufficient to attend their Motion, and hinder them from Landing; that the Hollanders had not above 10 Ships, that were able to Fight; that they were beaten, because they did not keep their Line, but suffered themselves to be surrounded by the Enemy; that after all this, they would make him bear the blame of their ill Conduct; that the Secretary of State did not rightly inform him of the Condition of the Enemies Fleet; that they might see by the Letter written to him by the Secretary, of which he produced a Copy, and by the Queens Orders, which Commanded him to Fight the Enemy; that he had not exposed the Honour of the Nation, with a Fleet much inferiour to the Enemies, but in obedience to the Orders sent him: then he

he was asked, why he did not Second the Dutch, when he saw they fought so well; to which, not giving such a Satisfactory Answer as was expected, the cause was dismissed from before that honourable House; and this Lord, as is said, having timely notice of his Tryal before the Commissioners of the Admiralty, was carried on Board the *Kent*, lying in the River *Medway*, where he was tryed by a Jury of Sea-Captains, who after a long hearing of the Witnesses, and what he had to say in his own defence, upon a long Debate, he was acquitted, perhaps contrary to his own Expectation.

The Parliament still Sitting, his Majesty came to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent; to an Act, *For Granting their Majesties a certain Imposition upon all East-India Goods, and Manufactures, and upon all wrought Silks, and several other Goods and Merchandize to be Imported after the 25th. of December, 1690.*

An Act, *For continuing several former Acts, therein mentioned, for laying several Duties upon Wines, Vinegar and Tobacco.*

An Act, For punishing Officers and Soldiers, who shall Mutiny or Desert their Majesties Service, and for punishing false Musters.

An Act, For reviving a former Act for regulating the Measure and Price of Coals.

An Act, For Paving and Cleansing the Streets of London and Westminster, &c. with 16 private Acts: And his Majesty was pleased to constitute, the Right Honourable Henry Lord Viscount Sidney, one of his Principal Secretaries of State, and at a Chapter, of the most Noble Order of the Garter held at Kensington, in the Presence of the Sovereign, his Highness George William Duke of Zell, eldest Prince of the most Serene House of Brunswick and Lunenburg, was Elected a Knight Companion of the said Order.

And now his Majesty being intent on his Voyage for the Hague, the Parliament hastened to dispatch the Bills before them; the Chief of which we have lately mentioned, at what time his Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Must repeat to you upon this occasion, how sensible I am of Your good Affections to me, and of Your sincere Endeavours to promote the true Interests of Your Country, in continuing to provide further Supplies, towards the defraying the Charges of the War; and as I am very secure, that you will not fail on Your part, to do all that shall be necessary in order to that end, so I assure you, I shall not be wanting on mine, to see, that there be a diligent and strict Application of the Supply you gave, to the Uses only, for which you intend them.

I have lately told You, that the posture of Affairs abroad, would not admit of deferring my Journey to the Hague, much beyond this time; and I put You in mind of it again, now in hopes, that Consideration will prevail with You, to use all possible dispatch, in what still remains, to be done for the more vigorous Prosecution of the War.

I must not conclude, without mentioning to You, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, that if some annual Provision could be made, for the Augmenting of the Navy, and building of some new Ships of War; it would be a very necessary Care at this

time both for the Honour and Safety of the Nation.

Upon this Gracious Speech the Commons returning to their House, made a further Inspection into the Accounts of the publick Charges, by their Committees, &c. and in fine, found them stated to their Satisfaction.

Whilst these things were in hand, his Majesty's Equipage was preparing for *Holland*, and several Troops passed over to be in a readiness against his Arrival; so that things being now come to a ripeness, for that Glorious Undertaking, His Majesty on the 5th of *January*, being seated on the Throne, in the House of Lords, the Commons attending, gave the Royal Assent

To an Act, *For Appointing and Enabling Commissioners to examine, take and state the publick Accounts of the Kingdom.*

An Act, *For raising the Militia of this Kingdom, for the Year, 1691. although the Months pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*

An Act, *For Relief of poor Prisoners for Debt, or Damage.*

An Act, *For preventing Vexatious Suits, against such as Acted for their Majesties*

jesties Service, in defence of the Kingdom.

An Act, For the Encouraging the Distilling of Brandy and Spirits, from Corn, and for laying several Duties on low Wines, or Spirits of the first Extraction.

An Act, For Granting their Majesties several Additional Duties, on Beer, Ale, or other Liquors for four Years; from the time that an Act, For doubling the Excise, upon Ale, Beer, and other Liquors, during the space of one Year, doth expire.

An Act, for the more effectual putting in Execution an Act intituled an Act, For prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France: and Four private Acts.

His Majesty after this, made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVING lately told you, that it would be necessary for me, to go into Holland much about this time; I am very glad to find, that the Success of your Endeavours, to bring this Session to a happy Conclusion, has been such, that I am now at Liberty to do it; and I return you my hearty Thanks, for the great dispatch you have made, in finishing the Supplies you have designed for carrying on the War,

which it shall be my Care, to see duly and punctually applied to that Service, to which you have given them; and I do likewise think it proper, to assure you, that I shall not make any Grant of the forfeited Lands, in England and Ireland, till there be another opportunity of settling that matter in Parliament, in such manner as shall be thought most Expedient.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AS I have reason to be very well satisfied with the Proofs you have given me, of your good Affections in this Sessions of Parliament; so I Promise my Self the continuance of the same at your Return into your several Countries; and as every day produces still fresh Instances of the Restlessness of our Enemies, both at home and abroad, in designing against the Prosperity of this Nation, and the Government Established; so I do not doubt, but that the Union and good Correspondence, between Me and my Parliament, and my earnest and constant Endeavours for your Preservation, on the one hand, joined with the Continuance of your Zeal and Affection, to support me on the other, will by the Blessing of God be at all times too strong for the utmost Malice, and Contrivance of our common Enemies.

After

After this gracious Speech had been received with much applause, the Lord-Chief Baron, Speaker of the House of Lords declared to both Houses, That it was his Majesties Pleasure that they should adjourn themselves until the 31th. of *March* ensuing; and that if his Majesty should think fit, the Parliament should then sit, he would give them timely notice thereof by his Proclamation, and accordingly both Houses of Parliament did adjourn to the time mentioned.

The King having all things in a readiness for his Voyage, left *White-Hall* on the 6th. of *January*, about Noon, attended by the great Officers of his Household, and divers others of the Nobility and Gentry, and lay that night at *Sittingborne*, and the next day arriving at *Canterbury*, he was, upon his Entrance into that City, received by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common-Council in their Robes, with divers Gentlemen: the Recorder made a very Loyal and Dutifull Speech to his Majesty, expressing the great Joy his Royal Presence gave that City; and assuring him of their Loyalty and Duty; which was seconded by the loud and repeated

peated Acclamations of all sorts of People: the Mayor at that time surrendred the Keys of the City, and had them returned by his Majesty; when bearing the Sword, and the eldest Alderman the Mace, they marched before the King's Coach, through the street; which was lined by the *Militia* of the City, and part of the Marine Regiment, quartered in those parts; and his Majesty's Lodgings were prepared at the Lady *Coventry's* House, where the Sub-Deans and Prebends (the Dean being absent) waited upon his Majesty, to pay their Duty to him, and by the City he was presented with a splendid Banquet of Sweet-meats, and the day was concluded with Healths, and all Demonstrations of Joy, by Bonfires, and ringing of Bells, accommodated the night: But the King, upon further consideration, finding the Wind was set in Easterly, and that a hard Frost was set in, thinking at that time no safe Passage or Landing could be gained, after he had done Sir *Joseph Williamson* the Honour to lye in his Return a Night at *Cobham-Hall*, came to *Kensington*, where he was received with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy: however taking the first opportunity

tunity of the Fair Wind, and breaking off of the Frost, he went to *Graves-end*, where he embarked with divers of the Nobility, and other Persons of Quality; and the next day he was off of *Margaret-Road*, standing with a fair Wind to the Coast of *Holland*; where coming up with the *Goree*, the Weather being thick and foggy, and being informed by a Fisherman that he was not above a League and half from the Shore, he left his Yatch, and attended by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Lord Steward, and Lord-Chamberlain, the Earls of *Portland*, and *Monmouth*, *Monsieur Overkirk*, and *Monsieur Zulestein*, and went off with Three Shallops, designing to land in an hour or two; but the difficulties he met with from the Ice, and the fogginess of the Weather were such, that it was about 8 the next Morning e'er his Majesty could reach the *Goree*, where he went on Shore with his Retinue, and after some Refreshment went into his Boat again, and about Two in the Afternoon landed at *Oramen Haak*, near *Maesland Sluys*, and at *Honslayerdyke* was met by the Deputies of the States, but his Majesty made no stay there, but passed to the *Hague*, where the States-General, the

the States of *Holland*, and Council of State, with other Colleges, made their Complements to him, as also the foreign Ministers residing at that Court; and a day being set apart for his Majesties more magnificent Reception, the Preparations were extraordinary, the States-General erecting one Triumphal Arch, the Magistrates two; the first to be set on the Piazza's called the *Buyton Hoff*; the second in the publick Piazza, and the third in the Market-place of the *Hague*.

The first was a triumphant Architecture compounded of the *Dorick* Orders, with three open Gates, the middlemost being the highest, supported with eight Pillars, upon large Basements, backwards and forwards, separated from the Body of the Work, and upon each Basement stood two Pillars, with a *Copulo* of 8 Faces upon the Overture; in the middle and on the *Copulo*, a Pedestal, upon which his Majesty was represented on Horseback, very richly gilded; to the Horses on each side were fastened two Slaves or Statues of Brass colour, prostrate, and the whole Work, as it were, the colour of Freestone: between the Pillars, and upon each side inward and outward the Spaces are replenished with Pictures.

Pictures, in which are comprehended some Historical Representations and Hieroglyphical Figures, referring to the Life and glorious Actions of his Majesty: At the Frontispiece of that Arch, and upon the Pillars, as well backwards as forward, and at each side are placed in the same order, of both Sexes, 8 Statues, to proportion of Life, and in the part of the Arch facing the end of the Town upon a high Pedestal is a Neptune lying along with his Trident in his hand, and this Motto,

Let him triumph upon the Seas.

At the other side of the Arch, looking towards Cingel-street, a Plough-man or Rustick stands upon a Pedestal with a Spade in his hand, and this Motto,

Let him reach to Jupiter's Throne.

and about the Copula was written, viz. *To the pious happy Renowned William the Third, the triumphant Father of his Country, Governour, Stadtholder, and Restorer of the United Netherlands; England's Liberator, Scotland's Preserver, and Ireland's Pacificator, now returned.*

Upon the Frontispiece underneath the Statues, viz.

After great things done at home and abroad,

broad, as having made a strict League with the Princes; the Revenger of his Subjects Wrongs, and the Defender of the oppressed:

and upon a large Picture under that, a Table, upon which are represented several Armed Men fighting with a Dragon, and this Motto, *viz.*

Being united, they make a strong opposition. and in the second hollow Seat this, *viz.*

Being passed beyond the Sea, he has rescued great Britain; and being adorned with Scepters of a vast extended power, he has been received in his own Country with all demonstrations of publick Joy.

and in the Table beneath is represented Ballances, in one Scale a Sword, and in the other divers Crowns, the Sword outweighing those Crowns, and this Motto, *viz.*

Rewards are not answerable to Merit.

in the third hollow Seat, *viz.*

Our Country mourning and bewailing; Europe in Tears; the most ancient Family of Nassau fertile in producing Hero's; Emperours and Princes afflicted.

A Phoenix in a Table underneath, is represented burning with this Sentence, *viz.*

Born after his Fathers Death, shines so much the more,

and

and in the Fourth hollow Seat, viz.
*William, born after his Fathers Death, the
 Third of Great Britain, and of Orange:
 The hope of his own Country, and the
 support of the Commonwealth.*

And in a Table underneath, is represented a Scepter, and Three Crowns with this Motto, viz.

Tender Age is an Ornament to Diadems.

On the Backside of this Arch towards the Pallace, were Four hollows in the Frontispiece, with these Inscriptions: First,

*Fate favourable to Europe, has bestowed
 him from Heaven, and portending his
 future Majesty, fixed him for Example,
 when he was exceeding Young.*

on the other side, above a large Picture was a little Table, and represented on it a young Eagle, soaring to the rising Sun, with this Motto, viz.

*Young and Tender as he is, he strives with
 all the force of his Wings, against the
 Wind.*

In the Second, viz.

*Who having spent his Youth in many Hard-
 ships, tossed with Feuds, Wars, and Se-
 dition, in so much Hazard vanquished all
 before him,*

and in the Table underneath, was re-
 presented.

presented a Castle upon a Hill, and a
Spear planted at the Foot of it, from which
sprouted Lawrels with this Motto, viz.

Darted forth in presage of Triumphs.

In the Third this Inscription, viz.

*The Netherlands Tottering, and he made
Chief Commander by Sea and Land,
has re-established the Government in its
first Lustre, Conserved our Religion, and
secured the People :*

and in a Table underneath, a Boat with
armed Men rowing it forward, with this
Inscription, viz.

There will be another Tithys.

And in the Fourth hollow Seat, viz.

*His merited Triumphs surmounting Fame
it self, more glorious still, by happy Mar-
riage with a Princess born of Royal An-
cestors.*

and in a Table underneath, a Lyon and
Unicorn, the latter driving away many
venemous Creatures, with his horn with
this, Motto,

*They drive away the venome, and repell the
force of it.*

and on one side of the Pedestal, where the
King was placed on Horseback, was written,
The Peoples welfare, the Glory of the State ;
and within the Ceilings of the Arches,
were four Historical Representations
different

different from each other, and in the First, viz.

He reviveth the Golden Age.

in the Second,

We are preparing for New Worlds, and New Scepters.

In the Third, viz.

Your part is to overcome and forgive,
and in the Fourth, viz.

All other things are Transitory.

As for the Arch it self, it was adorned before and behind, and at the top of the Overtures, the Arms of England, also the Arms of Holland, with Two flying Fames appearing to blow Trumpets; as for the Arch of the publick Piazza, it was exceeding Magnificent; the Pillars were coloured like red and white Marble, the Body of the work black and white, and the Basis and Chapter gilded with four Pictures, Two before, and the other behind; the foremost, representing a Battel of the Romans by Sea and Land, and those behind, War and Peace, with other curious Devices; and upon this Arch the King was represented on Horseback, to the bigness of the Life, with this Motto,

To the Triumphant King :

And above the King on Horseback,
Wreaths

Wreaths covering and crossing his Head, and above it a Royal Crown with the Scepters, a Cross underneath; on one side the Arch two Squares, in which, behind and before, were transparent Pictures done upon Silk, which by the Lights put into them in the Evening, discovered on the one side a Cloud, and a Pillar of Fire on the other; the Corner being adorned with Green, and at the gilded Frize of the Arch, was written by Land and Sea, *In repressing Tyranny, and restoring the Felicity of the Age.*

And on the Right side of the Frize, viz,
To him that Excells all Heroes.

And on the Left, viz.

To him who is greater than any of the Antients.

and on each side the Pedestal, where the King was represented on Horseback, were two gilded Arrows, two covered with Silver, and two adorned with Feathers with Trophies, the Arms of England, and the King's Cypher, and upon the Wings of the Arch, were represented divers Histories of *Hercules, Perseus, Phaeton* and *Andromeda's* deliverance; with the Escutcheons of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*; and round about, and underneath this Arch were
the

the following words, viz.

Honoured with Scepters, Armed with Armies, provided with Fleets, and received with Acclamations.

and on each side this Arch were two Pictures,

One representing Europe in Distress, & Neptune Ravishing of her, with this Motto, Snatch the wretched from the Ravisher.

and the Motto of the other, viz.

Defending Right.

and above the Door was written,

The Town of the Hague erected this Arch by the Decree of their Magistrates.

That erected in the Great Market-place, was no less stately adorned with Pictures, and some of them transparent;

and upon the Arch a Rain-bow with Three Crowns, seeming to hang in the Air; and upon that Arch a Sphere, and

on it flying Fame, with other-like Devices, and Trophies; on the Backside the Imperial Coat of Arms of Nassau:

That of the Emperor *Adolphus* of the same Family, with Eight Quarters on every side, and round about this Arch, viz.

To the First of Noble Heroes, the greatest of Generals: William the Third, a Posthumus, the Gift of Heaven.

and above the Pictures, erected on the backside, viz. *Erected*

*Erected to the Victories and Trophies designed
for a most valiant and prudent Commander.
And on the bottom of the Arch, on one
side, viz.*

*William the Third, King of Four King-
doms, Governor of the united Provinces,
shining with Virtue and Triumphs:*

And indeed, so admirable and curious
were the Devices and Motto's of
this Arch, redounding to the Glory of
his Majesty, that for brevity sake we
think fit to leave you to guess at the
rest, by what has been laid down. The
Cannon loudly breathed his Wellcome,
and the Peoples shouts ecchoed, Feasting
Crowned the Day, and the Fires by night
made all seem but one great Light, and
nothing was omitted, that a willing Peo-
ple could any ways contribute too.

Nevertheless, the Burgesses of the
Hague had prepared a long time before
for his publick Entry, and had been at
considerable Charges to make a glorious
Appearance, and all the Towns adjoyn-
ing had prepared to be present at the
Solemnity. In a word, all the *Hollan-
ders* were willing to see the King in
publick, and to assure themselves with
their own Eye, that a Prince whom they
loved so infinitely, and of whom the com-
mon

mon Enemy had spread so many false Reports, was still alive, and returned into their Provinces; which obliged the States to intreat his Majesty to make a publick Entry; which he refused a long time, that such Ceremonies were but the loss of that time which he had resolved to spend altogether in Action. At length all that they could obtain from him was, that he would Dine about a quarter of a League from the *Hague*, at a House of the Earl of *Portland's*, and return in his Coach through the midst of the *Burgesses*, rang'd in Files, from the Court to the end of the City, which was done the first of *February* about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to the unexpressible Satisfaction of the People, all the Inhabitants of the Towns round about being got together; and perhaps there never was seen at the *Hague* such a vast Concourse of People.

The King receiving many Complements and Congratulations, had still his mind upon weightier Affairs; so that at his first appearing in the Assembly of the States-General, he took his Place at the upper end of the Table. and did with many obliging Expressions, declare his Affection, and Royal Inclination

tion to the States-General, and the Provinces; telling them to this Effect, as we find it translated from an Extract of the Register, of the Resolutions of the States-General, of the United Provinces, viz.

That when he was last in the Assembly of the States-General, he then signified his Intention to goe over for England; and thanked them for the Assistance they had given him towards the relieving England from great Grievances, under which it groaned, being well nigh brought to the brink of Ruine; that God Almighty had been pleased to prosper his Enterprize, as thereupon to Crown it with desired Success, more favourable and speedier than he could ever have hoped; so that the Consenting Nations offered him the Crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and that he had accepted them not out of any boundless Ambition (as he called God to Witness) but alone to preserve the Religion, Well being, and Tranquility of those Kingdoms, and to be in a more powerful Condition of assisting the Confederates, and particularly the States, and to defend them against the overgrown Power of France; That he could well have wished it in his Power, to have given them all necessary Assistance the last Year, but that he had been

been hindered by the business of Ireland, but the Affairs of that and his other Kingdoms, being now brought to a better posture, he was come over, not only to converse with the Confederates about Measures to be taken the next Campaign; but also to take upon him the Charge of Captain General of this State, for which State, from his Youth upward, he hath had a very great Love and Affection, and that the same was daily increased by the Proof and Tokens of Kindness, that he found both from the Government and People; that his Affection in this kind was so great, that it could not possibly be much greater; that he should always keep and preserve the same, and contribute all that lay in his Power for their Welfare, and at all times should be ready to venture his Life and Person for them: That he hoped God would be pleased to use him as an Instrument to remove all the Apprehensions they now laboured under, and by settling Europe in Peace and Safety, to put that State also into a full Security; and that being done, he should rest highly satisfied, &c. and concluded in recommending himself to the good Wishes of their High and Mighty Lordships.

The States having deliberated upon his Majesties Speech, and the resolution taken thereon; the Heer Wickers, Presi-

dent of the Assembly, in the Name of the rest, made a very affectionate return of their Thanks to his Majesty, for the Honour he had done their Lordships, by vouchsafeing his Presence amongst them, & testified their great Joy for his Majesty's coming into their Country; together with the great Obligation their Lordships had to his Majesty, for the constant Care and Concern that his Majesty with so great Affection had ever born that State, without the least declining any Danger; withal assuring his Majesty, that their high and mighty Lordships, shall as much as possible in them lies, endeavour to acknowledge, with all Thankfulness, all the good Offices done to this State by his Majesty: And further wish all Happiness and Prosperity to attend his Sacred Person and Designs, with assurance also, that they would to the utmost of their Power; concur with his Majesty in all things, contributing to the furthering what they think best, to conduce to the entire Satisfaction of his Majesty.

These were the great Undertakings, and Resolutions abroad, undertaken to make a glorious Progress in War, and, in the end, fix a lasting Peace *Europe*: but whilst Lawrels sprouted abroad,
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and all things tended towards a happy Event, a Cockatrice's Egg was breeding within our Bowels, to overthrow, if possible, the Fabrick of the Body Politick; but the All-seeing Eye of Providence, that by mysterious ways has hitherto made Darkness as Light, to the prying Eyes of those at the Helm of Government, has quashed it, past doubt, in *Embryo*, or at least before it took any Effect; though it is conjectured, it was laid very deep, the Design being laid to bring in our Enemies, and to joyn them in their Invasion, after having betrayed the Condition, and Strength of the Nation to the French, and given an exact Account of our Forts, Sea-ports, and Fleet; laying Designs for the Destruction of both; taking particular care to have *London* punished: but when they supposed it almost fit to Act, or in a short time to be brought to perfection, a Master of a Smack or small Vessel, acquainted one of the Commissioners in *London*, that some Persons of Quality desired to hire his Vessel to carry them into *Flanders*; upon which, the Commissioner engaging the Master to silence, in taking time to grant a Passport, acquainted a Minister of State with it, who was of opinion, that the

Master should have a Pasport, upon Condition, that when the Persons were on Board, he should immediately give Information of it; and so prudently it was managed, that these Persons were found to be the Lord *Preston*, Viscount *Preston* of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, *John Ashton*, and *Edmund Elliot*. These Persons designing for *France*, with an Account of the whole Design, went to strike a Bargain with the aforesaid Master, who suspecting something extraordinary, demanding 200 Pounds for his hire, but at a second meeting, Mr. *Ashton* and Mr. *Elliot* agreed with him for 100, the Money to be deposited in a Gentlewomans hand, whom they named to him, till they were safe Landed, and for better assurance, it was paid in a Sixpence broken in half, being the Token for the receiving it; the one half being left in the Gentlewomans hand, and the other in the Master's.

Upon this, the Smack was prepared, all things in a readiness for the Voyage, at what time the Persons above-mentioned, went on Board, the Smack lying near the *Tower*, and away they sailed; but coming in sight of the *George* Frigate, they desired the Master to hide them, till they were
past

past danger, which he did, and there they continued till past danger, as they supposed ; but fearing a Search at the Blockhouse by *Graves-end*, they again hid, especially upon seeing a Pinnace making towards them, which was supposed only to come to press, as Captain *Billop*, who was in her, made shew ; but upon Search, the Persons mentioned were found upon the Ballast, where one of the Seamen, perceived Mr. *Ashton* thrust something into his Bosom ; of which informing the Captain, and he demanding what it was, Mr. *Ashton* said it was his Handkerchief, and immediately pulled it out ; but that not satisfying, upon further Search a Pacquet of Letters was found with a Plummert fastened to it, on purpose to sink it, had there been an opportunity ; there were also found the Lord *Preston*'s Seal and the Seal of his Office, when he was Secretary of State to the late King. This Discovery put them out of Countenance ; but the Lord *Preston* having recollected himself, desired the Captain to go on shoar with him for some Refreshment, but he not thinking that secure, rather choose for that purpose to go on Board the *George* Frigate ; whereupon offers of Money

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Profits,

Profits, and Honour were secretly proposed, either for Dismission, or making away the Parsel of Letters, there being another Parsel of less concern, that might deceive the Eyes of the Standers by, from discovering what should happen upon that occasion ; adding further, That it would be a generous Act, for the Captain to go along with them : but none of these prevailed, he resolving to prove true to his Trust ; and so they were brought by Water to *Whitehall*, the Smack-men having Money clapt in their hands by the way, and whispered to say they were bound for *Flanders*.

The Prisoners being Landed, the Captain waited upon my Lord *Nottingham* with the Pacquet of Letters he had seized ; who having opened and looked over them, delivered all to the Captain again, who carried them to the Marquess of *Caermarthen*, the Lord President of the Council ; who opening and marking them, carried them to the King, and after that the Lord *Sidney* had them in his Custody, and upon perusal they were found of dangerous Consequence, containing matters of High-Treason ; and thereupon the Parties concerned, and taken on this Account were committed

committed to Prison, and in a short time, had notice they were to be tryed, and ordered to prepare for their Tryals accordingly, and a Bill of High-Treason being found against them by the Grand Jury on the 15th. of *January* last, they were the next day brought up, and Arraigned at the Sessions-house in the *Old-Bailey*, upon which the Lord *Preston* Petitioned the Court, that not being well prepared for his Tryal, it might be put off to the *Monday* ensuing; but he had only given him till *Saturday*, upon which he insisted on his Peerage, but that having been pre judged in-Parliament, his Patent being dated at *St. Ger-mains* by the late King, after his Abdication, being only a Viscount in *Scotland*, and no more than a Knight in *England*, it was not allowed him; his Plea, after about two hours Argument, being overruled by the Court; then he moved for a Coppy of his Indictment, and brought Presidents; but those were answered, and his Request not Granted; but he had a Copy of the Pannel of the Jury, and way tryed on the 17th. of *January*, most of the Judges being present, together with divers of the Nobility and Gentry, and a vast Concourse of all sorts of Peo-

ple, where all things were managed fairly, and clearly, with decency, and order; the Prisoner, having what reasonable Liberty he desired; so that the Tryal took up almost a whole Day; and when all Parties had been heard, about Seven in the Evening of the same day, the Lord *Preston* was found Guilty of High Treason, having not made that extraordinary defence, as was expected from a Person of his Wit and Parts; and this may, in some measure, be attributed to his Ingenuity; considering the Nature of the things he was Charged withal, were not capable of bearing such a defence, as upon a good Account he was able to make, being a Gentleman of great Learning, and much Experience in the World, as having been in divers Important Places of Trust, and particularly in those of Secretary of State, and Ambassador at the French Court, during the late Reign.

On the *Monday* following, Mr. *Ashton* was brought upon his Tryal at the same place, and Charged in the same Nature, as the Lord *Preston* had been, the Tryal held very long, taking up most part of the day; he alledged many things in his defence, but the matter of Fact appearing plainly against him, after a full hearing he was found Guilty; and he, together with
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the Lord *Preston*, receiving Sentence as in Case of High-Treason, the latter was the following Week executed at *Tyburn*, where he said nothing considerable, but delivered a Paper, which is not as we hear of published. As for Mr. *Elliot*, his Tryal was put off to a more convenient opportunity, and the Lord *Preston* continues yet a Prisoner under Reprieve, as also, does one Mr. *Crone* formerly Sentenced for High-Treason; in Conspiring the Subversion of the Government, &c. Soon after these Tryals, a Proclamation was put out, for Apprehending *Francis* late Bishop of *Ely*, *William Pen*, the Quaker, and *James Graham* Esquire, commanding all Persons to be diligent therein; and all Magistrates upon their being brought before them, to commit the abovesaid Parties to the next Goal, and immediately give Notice, &c. and the vigilant Eyes of the Nation were turned upon all other suspected Persons, to prevent the Designs they may have. In the mean time, Preparations were made by Sea and Land; some Officers being changed, and others put in their places, and about this time we had the Account, that Vice-Admiral *Russel* was made Admiral of the Red Squadron, in the Room of the Earl of *Torrington*; Cap-
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tain *Ashby*, made Vice-Admiral, Captain *Rook* Rear-Admiral, Captain *Killigrew* Admiral of the *Blue*, *Delavel* Vice-Admiral, and *Sr. Clously Shouel* Rear-Admiral, and many Ships, that were not at Sea the last Summer, were fitting out to joyn the Fleet, expected to be abroad very early in the Spring. The Parliament having given his Majesty 600070 thousand Pounds Sterling, for the speedy building of 27 new Men of War: so we may soon expect a greater Fleet than ever; especially, if we are seasonably joyned by the Dutch, of whose Fleet we are told, the *Sieur Trump* is nominated Admiral, by the King of *England*; and indeed the Eyes of all *Europe*, are upon the ensuing Campaign in *Flanders*, and the Naval Forces at Sea, with the rest of the Confederate Forces, that will Act separately; the Principal of the Confederate Princes, being already at the *Hague* in consult of measures, for the carrying on and facilitating the War, and the Dutch Seamen come in with willingness to serve under *Trump*, who is reckoned amongst them, as a Second *Neptune*, and under whom they ever promise themselves Success, as they do by Land under the command of our Victorious King.

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